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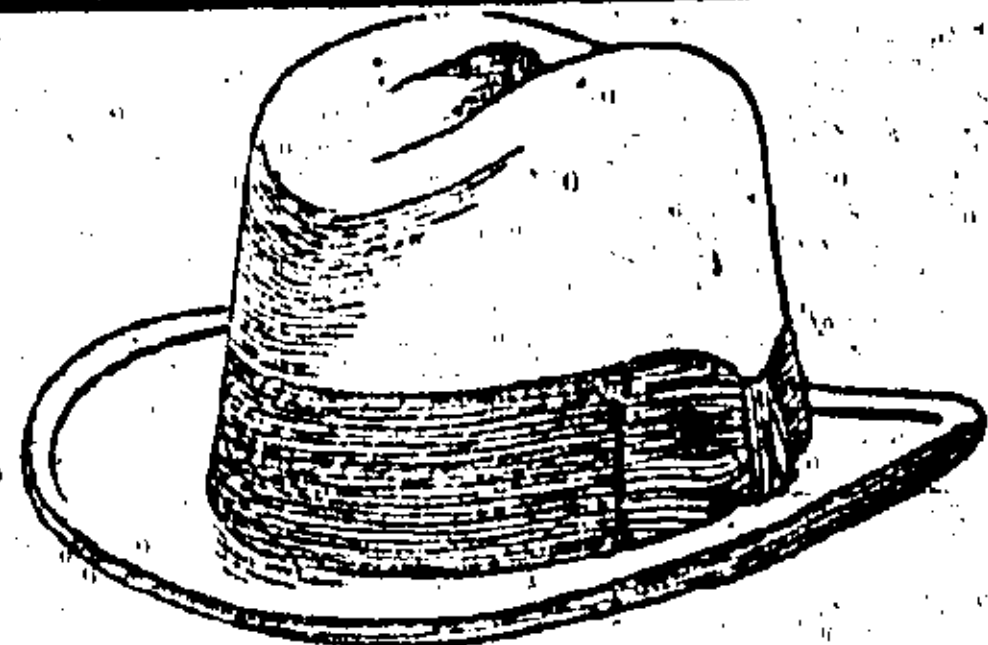
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HONGKONG.

DIOCESAN SYNOD OF THE CHINESE CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

The third Triennial Synod of the Chinese Church in the Diocese was held last week at Canton and was well attended by clergy and delegates from different parts of the diocese. One of the delegates had travelled several hundreds of miles to represent the distant congregation at Sunnau. The Synod lasted from Tuesday till Friday and important business was transacted. The meetings of the Synod were held in the vestry of the newly consecrated Church of our Saviour and were presided over by the Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. Dr. C. B. Duppuy). The following were some of the points referred to by the Bishop in his opening address.

This is our third Diocesan Synod, and the first over which it is my privilege to preside. It is only 77 years since the first two regular workers in connection with our Communion came to this land. They were the Rev. George Smith, (soon to be first Bishop of Victoria) and the Rev. Thomas McClachie, both of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Vincent S. Stanton came out for a little while shortly before this as an unattached lay missionary, and from August to December, 1840, was a prisoner in chains in Canton. He became first Colonial Chaplain in Hongkong.

As recently as 50 years ago, in the whole of China and Japan, there were only two Bishops of our Communion, where there are now nineteen, twelve of whom belong to the Church of China. It was fifty years ago, on August 15th, 1871, that Bishop Alford, a predecessor of mine, ordained to the office of Priest, Wong Kiu Tai, the first man of Chinese race to be admitted to full Orders in our Church. To-day there are more than 180 Chinese clergy.

It was but ten years ago that the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui itself was constituted. Friday, April 26th, 1912, was a memorable day in our story, for there, at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Shanghai, the preamble of our Constitution was read, by which the General Synod of C.H.S.K.H. was formed, binding together all the Dioceses of the Anglican Communion in China. I like to recall that of the members of that first Synod one had been a Buddhist Priest, one a Taoist Priest, and one a Mohammedan.

It may well be that at a General Synod to be held in the city of Canton, please God, in 1924 that process will be completed by which we become an autonomous National Church. And in a parenthesis I would ask that everything possible be done in the months that remain before the Synod meets to make our reception of it worthy. The C.H.S.K.H. is true, is still but a small body; our total constituency numbers only 53,000, and our Communicant membership only 22,000; but as we are faithful, there is before us the prospect of a glorious future; and I pray God that to our Church it may be given to have some share in healing all the breaches in this land of China and in restoring a united Christendom.

This meeting of our Diocesan Synod follows closely, as you are aware, upon the fourth General Synod of our Church, and immediately precedes the National Christian Conference to be held in Shanghai from May 2nd to 11th.

First I should like to say that I think it impressed everybody that the Diocese was able to send its full quota of delegates to the Synod held last April at Wuchang, involving as it did so long a journey and expenditure of so much time and money. Important matters, you will remember, were considered: matters relating to the reunion of Christendom, the autonomy of our Church, the position of women in the Councils and Ministry of our Church, the revision of the Prayer Book, the provision of Christian literature, Chinese Mission Work abroad, and the education of the young to mention a few only among the subjects.

One of the resolutions in General Synod welcomes the National Christian Conference at Shanghai both "as a valuable opportunity for practical co-operation in Christian work, and the means to setting forward that mutual understanding and good-will which are essential to substantial progress in manifesting the fundamental unity of the Christian Church." It is expected that 1,200 delegates will be present at this Conference, half to be Chinese and half to be foreign.

I think that one great practical value of such a gathering as a National Conference is that it brings people of widely different experiences together, and enables them to compare their methods and experience. Here, too, in part, lies the value of such gathering as the Lambeth Conference of Bishops which meets, as you know, every ten years. It enables the Bishops of the Anglican Communion from many lands to confer as to problems and methods. At a Conference held in July and August, 1920, more than 250 Bishops were present. They came from China and Japan, from India, from Africa, from North and South America, from Australasia and from Europe. By such a gathering the bonds of unity are strengthened, and the work of the Church advanced.

With our Diocesan Synod meeting every three years, and the General Synod also meeting every three years, and with the Lambeth Conference meeting once in ten years, the work here will be kept in vital touch with the work of our whole Communion.

And now to come to points that more particularly concern this Diocese:

(1.)—First as to personnel. Since the last meeting of the Synod, three years ago, the Diocese has lost the direct services of my predecessor in office, Dr. Lander. I deliberately say "direct services" because I know that in every way he can Bishop Lander is still serving this Diocese. For thirteen years he laboured here. During this time substantial progress was made. The Diocese was divided, and in 1909 the See of Kwang-Hunan was formed. The Diocesan Synod was created in 1912, work was started in Nanning in 1914, and in Yunnanfu in 1915. Each of these was a step of great importance for the development of the work. Not least important among the

steps taken during Bishop Lander's episcopate was the strengthening of the work in this city of Canton; and it would rejoice him to see the splendid Church which has been erected on a site he acquired 12 years ago.

Then the Rev. Matthew Fong of Kowloon City ordained, as long ago as 1893, has been called to his reward after a long life spent in his Master's service.

(2.)—Let us now turn to consider some of the problems that face us as a Diocese.

(a.)—First there is the problem of leadership. Something more than good-will is needed if the work of the Church in this Diocese is to be accomplished. We need "statesmanship," careful planning, and the wisest possible use of the slender forces that are at our disposal. In all, we only have nine Chinese Clergy in this Diocese. We are very "behind" some of the other Dioceses in this respect. For instance, Fukien has thirty; Chekiang has twenty-nine; Hankow twenty-six; and Kwang, twenty-four. I know this is capable of easy explanation, but my point is that if our weakness is to be truly given, the number needs to be greatly increased. We have, as you know, our own Theological College, St. Andrew's Hall, Canton, under the leadership of the Rev. P. Jenkins and the Rev. Wong Tang Ng. I learn that at present there are seven students at the College, two of whom may be regarded as potential candidates for the Ministry. The men we need for the Christian Ministry are men who can make good, not only to-day, but ten or twenty years hence when conditions will have vastly changed.

One of the matters to which systematic training of workers. I hope that before the Synod meets again further advance may also be made in our Biblewomen's Schools.

(b.)—And this leads me to the problem of evangelization. I was reading the other day a charge of one of my predecessors, Bishop Hoare. The three things which he seems to have emphasized most are these: (1) Be spiritual and do not get involved too much in material issues. (2) If the Church is to do its work it must have a good supply of trained men. (3) Don't have all your men in stationary posts; go and seek the sheep. Constantly itinerate. A further problem which exercised Bishop Hoare was the question of devising a better system of transfer of the Clergy. I have been reading the report of a delegation of very experienced missionary leaders who visited the Diocese ten years ago. A point they specially stressed was the need for strengthening our evangelistic work—the need both for more workers and better equipment. "The work in smaller towns and villages is badly in need of strengthening," the report says. "And in every direction there seems a sad stamp of poverty in what would otherwise be a very promising field."

(c.)—And now let us pass on to a third problem, that of Education. More, almost, than in any other Diocese, in China we put our strength into educational work. I do not for a moment regret the strength we put into our educational work: what I desire to emphasize is, that we want to stand for a well-instructed Church, and we want to see that everything we do is well done. I am inclined to think that we need to give more attention to school work in the smaller towns and villages. Further, I am inclined to think that probably our Sunday School system could be more widely extended with most beneficial results. In a neighbouring Diocese they have one Chinese worker who is the Sunday School expert for the whole Diocese.

(d.)—This brings me to a point I would now like to stress, namely, concentration of aim. In one of our daughter Dioceses, each year the workers set before themselves a definite aim. I believe such a concentration of aim is good, and makes for lasting results.

(e.)—A further problem is one we shall have to consider to-morrow, *The financial problem*. I wholly sympathize with those who want our finance to be put on a strong basis, who desire to create some pension scheme, and who want to provide for the widows and orphans of Church workers. I should like to see a strong central finance fund for the Chinese workers of the Diocese which should be so administered as to encourage individual thrift, and also initiative among the congregations, and enable us to make the best possible provision for all our workers. This question of finance is one on which many others turn.

And now I would conclude by saying that it is a privilege for me to come and labour with you. My aim is to get to know at first hand the conditions in different parts of the Diocese, and to become, if I may, the friend of my fellow-workers. I have already received much courtesy and help from many—both Chinese and foreign. And I would like especially to refer to one to whom this Church owes not a little for his unfailing energy, his statesmanlike vision, and his persevering faith—our friend and fellow-worker Archbishop Barnett. And now I commend you and this Synod to the grace of God.

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THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

LARGE HAUL AT YAU MATI.

Some idea of the enormous amount of smuggling of arms and ammunition, which is going in the vicinity of Hongkong was supplied at the Magistracy, yesterday, when two men were charged with being in possession of a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The seizures were made on two small fishing boats lying in the Yau mati Shelter, off Mon Kok, near the Saw Mills, on Friday evening at dusk. In one boat, 7,700 rounds of ammunition were found hidden under the bed boards and in another boat, which was lying alongside the first, 7 rifles, 3 revolvers, 3 automatic pistols, 1 Mauser pistol, 5,600 rounds of ammunition, 10 cleaning rods and 3 magazines were found underneath the boards.

Mr. F. G. Vaux, solicitor, appeared for both defendants and pleaded guilty. Sub-Inspector Bond, of the Water Police, gave evidence as to the finding of the arms.

The cases were dealt with separately and Mr. Vaux, in reference to the first case, said that the defendant, (the licensee of the boat) was a very old man, over 80 years of age. He was too old to be engaged in smuggling. In fact the defendant did not know the arms were on board. The smuggling was being done by his *joke*, but as the arms were found on his boat he admitted the charge.

The Magistrate, in that case you had better plead not guilty.

Mr. Vaux: I would ask leniency in this case and that you consider the man's great age. I understand that he is more a case for hospital than anything else.

The Magistrate: I don't see how a man can expect leniency, unless he does his best to clean the matter up.

Mr. Vaux: He is not keen of hearing, can scarcely see and can hardly walk.

The Magistrate to defendant: I have no doubt that you know a lot about this case, and I am going to convict you for having these arms in your possession. I have no doubt that these arms are not your property. They belong to someone else, but you know something about them and you have not given that information to the police. You cannot expect leniency unless you help to clear the matter up. There is a very large quantity of ammunition.

A fine of \$1,000, with the option of six months' imprisonment with hard labour, was ordered.

In giving evidence against the second defendant, Inspector Bond stated that when he boarded the boat, the defendant attempted to run away.

Mr. Vaux stated that this defendant was the licensee, but he did not work on the boat. His wife and family took charge. He worked on another lighter and on the day of the arrest, owing to the seamen's strike, he visited the same as work was slack in the harbour. He was merely watching the boat for his wife who had gone ashore. He did not know anything about the arms being stored on board.

Mr. Wood, in sentencing the man to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, said that there was no excuse in this case as in the former case.

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NEXT TOURNAMENT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1932.

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL AT 9.15 P.M.

TEN ROUND FEATHERWEIGHT CONTEST.

A. B. CHADWICK v. A. B. HINDLE.

TEN ROUND MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST.

O. S. LEWENDE v. A. B. DUNCAN.

TEN ROUND CATCHWEIGHT CONTEST.

Sto. P. O. MORGAN v. Chief P. O. CALLAGHAN.

AND THREE SIX ROUND CONTESTS.

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384] on or before February 18th, 1932.

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[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—What the writers of the two letters published by you under this heading obviously fail to understand is the fact that the vast majority of the population of the Colony—in fact, considerably even ninety per cent.—consists of persons of the Chinese race; and that, from time immemorial, it has been, and still is, customary amongst the Chinese at all public functions, such as funerals, weddings, visits of high officials, etc., to celebrate the occasion by the erection of gaudily-coloured tinsel arches, brightly painted or paper-covered poles, and by putting up other decorations incapable of being, and not intended to be, permanent. Moreover, Hongkong, not very long ago, formed part of China. Can it, therefore, be said to be otherwise than most fitting that the visit to this island of our illustrious Prince should be celebrated by such decorations as can best be understood by the great majority of our residents, and so by the erection of a huge lath and plaster building and numerous pillars built so as to represent that they are all constructed of solid marble? Doubtless, in order to avoid misconception on his part as to the existence in the Colony of vast wealth, and the apparently reckless expenditure by its officials of part of that wealth in honour of his visit, the fact will be explained to His Royal Highness that all things here are not what they seem; and that a grave disappointment would be suffered by vast numbers of our residents were the erection of tinsel structures omitted. No doubt, also, measures will be taken to prevent the people from leaning against, and so destroying, these structures before or during the visit of His Royal Highness.—Yours, etc., S. W.

DESTROYING THE BEAUTIES OF THE PEAK.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I am, and have been for many years, what is called a Peak Resident, and have received a letter from Mr. Green, of the Forestry Department, in which he states that he has been instructed by His Excellency the Governor to request all residents at the Peak to assist in the protection of the plants and flowering shrubs growing there. Before coming to Hongkong I lived in a beautiful country district, the property of a great land-owning noble, where trees and hedges were treated with the respect they deserve, and I have always myself done all I could to protect the beauty of the Peak, but I wonder if His Excellency can possibly be aware of the reckless destruction of bamboos and other trees which has been now going on for some months in connection with the new road, alongside of the Chamberlain Road, where only this morning I stopped women cutting down clumps of beautiful bamboos which I am absolutely certain cannot be affected by this road—a road which, by the by, I have heard no Peak resident say a good word for; it can only interest "joy-riding" dwellers in the lower levels.

I venture most respectfully to suggest that if H.E. the Governor is not personally aware of the horrible destruction of the beauty of the Peak which is now going on he should visit it and do what he can to save what is left.—Yours faithfully,

OLD PEAK RESIDENT.

FROM COOK TO SHROFF.

A SMART YOUNG CHINESE SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinese, who until recently was employed as a shroff, by A. Tak, sailmaker, No. 20, Des Voeux Road Central, was charged yesterday morning, at the Magistracy with embezzlement of \$1,000 from his employer.

The defendant admitted the offence. He said that he was given over \$2,000 to pay various firms; he had paid all except \$1,000 to the Ho Fat firm. This money he had lost in gambling at Macao.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the prosecution, said that the complainant did not wish to press for an excessive penalty, but he felt it his duty to bring certain facts to the Magistrate's notice. The defendant had been employed by the complainant for 15 or 16 years, starting when a boy as a cook drawing \$7 per month. After two or three years he was found to be a useful shroff, and was made an apprentice sailmaker. His wages were then increased to \$10. Three or four years later he was made shroff, a responsible position carrying a salary of \$17 per month with free board and lodging. He had been entrusted with large sums of money before. When he absconded enquiries led to the discovery that he had started off, was about to start a business near Taipo market. He was arrested at Taipo, living next to a shop in which it was believed he had an interest. The prosecution did not believe that the defendant had lost the money gambling at Macao. It seemed to him, said Mr. Lo, that the embezzlement of the money was premeditated by the defendant to enrich himself.

Defendant said the business referred to belonged to a clansman; he had no share in it. The Magistrate ordered the defendant to be sent to prison for four months with hard labour.

THE ASSAULT ON A MOTOR-BOAT.
CASE DISMISSED.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, the hearing of the case in which two young Chinese seamen were charged with assaulting Mr. Kunihiko Kimura, a Japanese merchant, was continued. The charges were that the defendants assaulted complainant with intent to commit a felony, and with intent to disgrace, maim or disable him.

At the previous hearing it was stated by Mr. Kimura that whilst on board the Walla-Walla motor-boat No. 5, at midnight on the 4th inst., he was attacked by the defendants and badly beaten about the face and head, the injuries necessitating his going into hospital for a week. The complainant under examination in the witness-box said he had had four or five drinks on the night of the assault, but was perfectly sober. On the boat he suddenly became drowsy and went to sleep in the stern. A little later he alleged that he was awakened by a heavy blow on the head. A struggle ensued and as a result both the defendants jumped overboard. They were picked up by another motor-boat and brought to Blake Pier.

When the Court resumed yesterday afternoon Mr. Kimura was again placed in the witness-box for further cross-examination by Mr. Lyson, who represented the defendants.

Mr. Lyson: I am sorry to have to put such a personal question to you: Are you used to alcoholic drinks?

Complainant: Yes, I am.

Later, Mr. Lyson asked: You stated at the previous hearing that one of the crew slipped into the sea because you were too much for him?—Yes, I did.

Then how do you reconcile that with what you said a little later when you said: "I dashed at one of them, getting hold of him, and he then slipped into the sea." There is a considerable difference in your two statements—There is no reason why they should not go into the sea. They were apparently good swimmers. You must remember that I was asleep for some time and while I was asleep I was at their mercy.

But these must have been something to make you do that—dash at them?—You had better question the defendants about that.

Do you say the same about the second defendant?—Yes.

Am I right in assuming that you gave instructions for the third defendant to be discharged?—Yes.

Yes, you say that some of the crew struck you?—Yes.

Is it not possible that the third defendant struck you?—It may be possible.

Later Mr. Lyson asked: How do you account for your stick being broken?—I may have broken it between my legs. Sergeant Langley of the Water Police gave evidence as to the examination of the motor-boat at 3.30 a.m. the same night. The deck of the boat, he said, was in a state of chaos, and there were blood stains all over the deck. On the boat he found the following articles: an empty bottle, a glove (right hand), which was smeared with blood, the broken shaft of a hammer and a quantity of broken glass.

At this stage the Magistrate intimated that he thought that it was not much good going on with the second charge. Mr. Macnamara, appearing for the complainant, agreed, and the charge of assault with intent to maim was dropped.

Evidence was then taken for the defence. The first defendant said that when off Kellat Island the complainant ordered him to steer a little further out. Then, later, the complainant ordered him to steer further in. Defendant could not find the ship the passenger wanted. A little later he noticed that the passenger had gone to sleep in the stern of the boat. Not knowing what to do, the defendant touched him on the shoulder and said: "I cannot find the ship." The passenger woke up and slapped him on the face. Defendant retreated, but the complainant followed, striking with his cane. The witness then added: "In defence I picked up a bottle and threw it at him." The complainant then got hold of the flagstaff and tried to strike witness, who, being frightened, went on the foreboard. The complainant dashed the flagpole at him and he was pushed into the sea. For a little while he clung to the side of the boat. Later the defendant added: "As he was still trying to get at me I was compelled to let go and had to swim away from the boat. Noticing one of the seamen on the top of the awning I shouted for him to throw down a life buoy. He did, and I was supported until picked up by the Moonraker motor-boat No. 2. I reported the matter at Blake Pier, and then went to sleep. At 8 a.m. in the morning I was arrested."

Questioned by the Magistrate as to who put the engine out of gear the defendant stated that small boy did so; if he had not done so the boat would have been dashed to pieces.

Asked how long the fight lasted, the defendant stated about 10 minutes.

Corroborative evidence was given by the second defendant and by the boy who had been discharged. Evidence as to the first defendant's good character was given by the owner of the Walla-Walla motor-boat. He stated that the defendant had been in his employ for two years and there had never been any previous complaints against him.

After the solicitors for the defence and the prosecution had summed up the case the Magistrate said that whilst he believed Mr. Kimura's evidence to be an honest statement of what had happened, he was not satisfied that Mr. Kimura was assaulted when asleep. He thought it quite possible that Mr. Kimura might have thought he was being assaulted when he woke up. Whilst the evidence of the first defendant was not entirely correct, he believed that the evidence given by the second defendant to be quite true. He had therefore decided to dismiss the case.

THE VACCINATION CAMPAIGN.

SANITARY BOARD THANKS THOSE WHO HELPED.

A report of the recent vaccination campaign was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, yesterday. It was not available for publication but the Chairman (Mr. G. R. Sayer) took the opportunity of thanking those who had helped to make the campaign a success.

The CHAIRMAN said: Members will have had in their hands a report by Dr. Woodman on the vaccination campaign and will be able to judge for themselves the extent to which we were indebted to voluntary help for the success of the campaign. I think it is sufficient to say that, in 20 days, Dr. Woodman and his staff vaccinated approximately one-fourth of the entire population of the City of Victoria and of Kowloon Peninsula. That seems to me to be extremely successful.

It is now my duty to express our obligation to those who gave us voluntary help. I would like to thank all the Chinese Provident Dispensaries. They are available, of course, throughout the year to vaccinate Chinese but our campaign has thrown an exceptional amount of work on their hands. I find that something like 8,000 people were vaccinated by Chinese Provident Dispensaries during those 20 days. I should like, also, to thank the St. John's Ambulance Division. The two Brigades of that Division—the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the Saiyingpun Brigade,—opened special stations and between them vaccinated 18,000. We are obliged to them, not only for the number that they vaccinated, but for helping us generally by their support. I would like to thank the Kai-fong of the Western District and particularly two gentlemen—Mr. Chan Chau-pun and Mr. Chan Yeung—who accompanied our vaccinators during the entire campaign, from its start in the West to its completion in the East. They performed a large number of vaccinations themselves. We are extremely obliged to these gentlemen and I propose to move that the Board write them a letter of thanks.

Last, but not least, I wish to thank Mr. Tso, in particular. Mr. Tso established his reputation in 1918 and we knew that if we could persuade him to assist us again on this occasion success was assured. Mr. Tso accepted the obligation at once, and within 24 hours of doing so he produced a little pamphlet showing, in a most concise and interesting way, the arguments in favour of vaccination. Then he proceeded to do something which was the very thing, above all others, to ensure success; he accompanied our vaccinators every day throughout the campaign and set the seal of enlightenment upon it. I had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Tso and Dr. Woodman together in the streets but I can well imagine that Dr. Woodman with a tube of lymph and Mr. Tso with a large number of his own tracts were absolutely irresistible.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that a letter of thanks be sent. The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Dr. Pearce) and Dr. Ozorio tied as seconds and the resolution was carried unanimously.

CRYPTIC REASON FOR A CURIOUS DISTINCTION.

The only other business of interest was the consideration of an application that the water-carriage system might be extended to No. 5, Broadwood Road. When the Board approved an application by the Peak Hotel to be allowed to use bath water for lavatory flushing further applications, based on similar grounds, were to be expected and in the case before the Board the proposal was to use the bath water.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the application be refused. He thought it unwise to extend the principle of using the bath water for w.c.s in private houses as there was no assurance that the amount of water used for the bath would normally be sufficient to keep the w.c. properly flushed.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS seconded, and the application was refused.

Why residents in hotels should be credited with being more lavish with bath water than residents in private houses was not stated.

The members present were: the Head of the Sanitary Department (Mr. G. R. Sayer), in the chair, the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce), Dr. G. D. Black, Dr. M. Ozorio, Mr. S. W. Tso and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

ARMED ROBBERY.

On Monday evening five armed men raided the Yau Tai pawnshop in Yaumati. They knocked at the door to be opened. Directly the robbers were admitted the door was closed. The robbers drove the inmates into the kitchen and there bound and gagged the frightened men and covered them with a blanket. They then rifled three safes taking a large quantity of jewellery.

COMPANY MEETING.

DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

AMALGAMATION WITH MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at the offices in Lower Albert Road, yesterday, at noon, to consider the proposal to increase the capital from \$355,000 to \$1,500,000. Mr. J. Bell Irving presided and there were present: the Rev. Father Robert, Mr. G. M. Dodwell, and Mr. W. S. Brown (Directors); Mr. A. Stevenson (manager), and Mr. Manuk (secretary), Messrs. C. Makeham, T. Oliphant, A. E. Crapnell, H. W. Page, Chan Tong, Chan Nai Pan and Chan Lu Nam (shareholders).

The following resolution was before the meeting:

- 1.—That the authorised capital of the Company (which is now \$355,000 consisting of 114,000 shares of the nominal value of \$7.50—whereof 114,000 shares have been issued) be increased to \$1,500,000 by the creation of 86,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$7.50 each.

2.—That the shares constituting the Company's unissued capital be issued at such time or times in such manner and upon such terms and for such purposes and upon such conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before submitting for your approval the Resolution just read out, I should like to explain to you the reasons for asking you to authorize the increase of your Company's capital from \$355,000 to \$1,500,000 by the creation of 86,000 new shares of the paid up value of \$7.50 each.

Your Directors were asked to consider the advisability of unifying your Company's interests with those of Lane, Crawford, Ltd., with a view to having our own retail shops on Lane, Crawford's new premises and thus organising a better service to our customers. The proposal was favourably considered and an agreement was entered into whereby this Company acquires 51,000 Lane Crawford shares, of which there are 100,000 of the face value of \$10 each, in return for 46,000 of our new issue shares, i.e., in the proportion of 9 Dairy Farm shares for 10 Lane, Crawford shares. This proportion was recommended by an independent Auditor appointed to go into the valuations of both Companies. Of the remaining 49,000 new issue shares, 38,000 will be issued to our present shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register of Shareholders on 28th February in the proportion of 1 new share for every 3 complete old shares at a premium of \$2.50 each, that is at \$10 per share; the whole amount to be paid in one instalment by the 31st March next, by those residing in the Colony, and by the 31st May next by shareholders residing out of the Colony. This will still leave 11,000 shares to be disposed of and these 11,000 shares your Directors have agreed to sell to the Managing Directors of Lane, Crawford, Ltd., at \$10 each as a further consideration of the above exchange.

The new issue shares will rank for dividend with the old shares of the Company as from 1st March next. The amount accruing from the sale of the 46,000 new shares, viz., \$460,000 is to be utilised for installing new and up to date ice plants and cold stores at your East Point Works and for erecting new quarters on the premises for the Engineers and other members of the Company's staff. Your Directors are satisfied that these improvements are necessary inasmuch as the machinery now in use is old and out of date and the living quarters cannot be allowed to stand any longer. The improvements thus effected will, we hope, enable your Company to produce over 100 per cent. more ice at a cheaper price and be in a position to meet the increasing demands of the Colony. It is also our intention to start the growing of vegetables on the Company's premises in order to meet the demand from our numerous patrons.

With these few remarks I beg to propose that the Resolution just read out to you by the Company's Secretary be adopted and passed.

Mr. C. MAKEHAM seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

This concluded the business.

SNATCHER SENT TO GAOL.

BLAMES STRIKE FOR HIS DISHONESTY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday morning, a Chinese who was charged with snatching a pair of ear-rings from a woman, told Mr. Lindsell that he blamed the police for his dishonesty; they had forced him to steal by refusing to give him the employment ticket adopted during the present strike.

Mr. Lindsell asked defendant why he robbed a defenceless woman. The defendant said that all he wanted was sufficient money to pay for his return trip to Canton. He was desperate from want of money.

A sentence of twelve months' hard labour and twelve strokes, representing the maximum penalty, was ordered.

It was stated by Inspector Kent, who was in charge of the case, that two European ladies who were recently robbed of their handbags in Western Street gave a description which tallied with the appearance of the defendant in the matter of height and clothes. They did not see his face and were therefore unable to give evidence.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY RELIANCE PLATE



The silverware of lasting satisfaction

5 PATTERNS IN STOCK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S EYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

ORCHESTRA & BAND RECORDS
JUST RECEIVED

- | | |
|--|--|
| L1360 SCHUBERT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY PARTS 1 & 2 | 1736 CHRISTMAS MEMORIES PARIS 1 & 2 |
| L1341 PICTURES FROM AN EXHIBITION IN 4 PARTS | 2479 MARCHÉ LORRAINE REGIMENT OF SARRE & MEUSE |
| L1362 MOZART QUINETTE PARTS 1 & 2 | 238 THE DANCES FROM HENRY VIII PARIS 1 & 2 |
| 2358 BIRTHDAY SERENADE ON PUI D'AMOUR | 1897 THE POLICEMAN'S HOLIDAY JUST PUSHING R UNDE |

AT

ANDERSONS'

(Opposite City Hall)

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

SALE

BEFORE STOCK TAKING

FURNISHING DEPT.

MONDAY 13th to SATURDAY 18th.

GENUINE REDUCTIONS ON EVERYTHING IN THE DEPARTMENT

AND

VERY SPECIAL CLEARING

PRICES FOR ODDMENTS & REMNANTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MARINE ENGINEERS GUILD OF CHINA.
Hongkong Branch.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Guild Office, Street, Home, on THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY 1922, at 5 O'clock, n.m. sharp.

W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE VIA STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "TOTOKI MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be received and landed at Shanghai and/or at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, February 13th 1922. [419]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

GRILL ROOM.

THE USUAL DINNER DANCING will NOT be held on THURSDAY, February 16th.

HOLTS WHARF-KOWLOON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo landed at Holts Wharf during the present unsettled state of affairs are hereby notified that any extraordinary expenses incurred in the handling of cargo will be for their account.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.
A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members' Wives and Families; tickets are now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. Lines' and Davis. All tickets must be produced to gain admission.

H. BIRKETT,

Hongkong, 11th February, 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1922.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FEBRUARY 20TH, 21ST, 22ND AND 25TH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$12 for the Meeting or \$1 per day. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

H. BIRKETT,

Hongkong, 11th February, 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersecretary.
No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary.

These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.
Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants passing in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

H. BIRKETT,

Hongkong, 11th February, 1922.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersecretary have received instructions to sell by public auction,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th MARCH, 1922.

at H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. with an interval from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,

etc., etc., etc.

Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Cella and Electrical Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ship's Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Boats, Motors, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Canvas Heaps, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Asbestos, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Gun Metal and Steel Coal Sacks, Firewood, Iron, Wood and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Guns, Propellers, Fan Engines, Steel Tubes, Steel Wire Ropes, Oil Chain Cable, Compresses and Compass fittings etc.

A quantity of Structural Steelwork sufficient for 3 complete sheds, 60 feet by 255 feet, and sundry other steelwork, and rain water pipes, gutters, etc.

Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 6th March, 1922.

Also sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at Kowloon Naval Depot, on Friday, 10th March, commencing—

— Corned Beef, Tinned Rabbit, Salt Peas, Beans and Biscuits for cattle or poultry food, Serge, Flannel, etc., Reunettes, Hammocks, Bedding and Sundry Articles of Clothing and Mess Gear.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in Catalogue.

HUGHES & HUGHES.

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty, Hongkong, February 1st, 1922.

INTIMATIONS

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE RANKS will open for the transaction of Public Business at 9.30 a.m. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 21st and 22nd. February, and close at 12 noon. Hongkong, 11th February, 1922. [394]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the office of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED on THURSDAY the 16th February 1922 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December 1921.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 10th February 1922 both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

General Managers.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of February, to TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

THE THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 16th day of February 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1921 and declaring a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 6th February 1922, until THURSDAY the 16th February 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1922. [316]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF SHARES TO MEMBERS on the REGISTER on 17th February, 1922.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 19th February, 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated the 7th February, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,

Secretary.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 6th February, to SATURDAY, 18th February, 1922, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held on the day and at the place aforesaid immediately upon the termination of the Ordinary Yearly Meeting, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:—

That the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Corporation to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Corporation is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the ordinary note issue of the Corporation being increased to \$20,000,000 (being the amount of the present paid up capital of the Corporation) and to modify the existing requirements as regards the deposit of security in respect of its note issues in such manner as—

(a) to relieve the Corporation from the necessity of keeping with the Crown Agents or with Trustees appointed by the Secretary of State coin or bullion as security against any part of the ordinary note issue and to give the Corporation the option of securing such portion of the same as is required to be secured by the deposit (at the option of the Corporation) either of coin or of securities approved by the Secretary of State;

(b) to relieve the Corporation of the obligation to keep at each of its establishments an amount of coin or bullion equal in value to 1/3rd. at least of the notes issued from such establishment and actually in circulation and to leave such matter to the discretion of the Corporation;

and (c) to allow the Corporation to keep portions of the coin or bullion required to be deposited with the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as security against its excess note issue (viz. in excess of \$20,000,000) in places outside the Colony where its notes are issued to such amounts and subject to such conditions as may be approved from time to time by the Governor.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

A. M. STEPHEN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1922. [472]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES of cargo landed into this Company's godowns during the present unsettled state of affairs are hereby notified that all cargo remaining in godown after expiry of the free storage period will be subject to all extraordinary expenses incurred in connection therewith.

W. S. BROWN,

Hongkong, February 11th, 1922. [40]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "AGAPENOR" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc., cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and/or at Kobe and Consignees are recommended to make the necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, February 10th, 1922. [380]

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD., OF GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

WITH reference to our advertisement dated 8th February, 1922, consignees are hereby notified that Owners of Swedish steamer "JAPAN" have telegraphically instructed us to refer consignees of cargo for Hongkong and/or transshipment cargo at Hongkong to Clause No. 10 of Bill of Lading.

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. FIL IN CHINA, LTD.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1922. [393]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "EASTERN" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Yokohama or Kobe and Consignees are recommended to make the necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be transhipped to Hongkong as soon as conditions at this port become normal.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1922. [388]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Arrived 10th February.

FROM JAPAN PORTS:

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "PENANG MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Singapore and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1922. [387]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA AND RANGOON VIA STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "CALCUTTA MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Japan and possibly landed at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, February 10th, 1922. [400]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

THE Motor-ship, "HAVELLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the godowns and/or at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., wharf and/or from the Wharves delivery can be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th February, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All Claims must reach us by the 12nd Feb. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by ARKHOLO BROTHERS & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1922. [416]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Arrived 13th February from BOMBAY.

s.s. "AWA MARU."

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that Cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's (Ld.) Godowns at their risk.

Storage will be assessed on Cargo remaining undelivered on and after February 20th, 1922.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will also be landed into the Kowloon Godowns, and date of examination will be advised later.

No claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and none will be entertained if presented later than 10 days from February 13th, 1922.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, Feb. 13th, 1922. [417]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

WHISKY.

The price of this Whisky is higher than many imported cased Whiskies, because it costs more, and is better. You get real value because you are not paying the cost of world-wide advertising.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS.

TELEPHONE 618.

BIRTHS.

BELL-IRVING.—On 14th February, at East Point, the wife of Mr. JOHN BELL-IRVING, a son.

[423]

BANDINEL.—At Tientsin, on February 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. ROLAND BANDINEL, a son.

DOWLER.—At Shanghai, on February 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. EDGAR H. DOWLER, a daughter.

DRAKEFORD.—At Changsha, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. DRAKEFORD, of Mukden, a son.

McINTYRE.—On 3rd February, at Dairien (Dairin), to the wife (nee Chope), of R. W. McINTYRE, of Butterfield & Swire, a daughter.

[422]

DEATHS.

CLARKE.—At Honolulu, on February 5th, Mrs. M. CLARKE (formerly of Kales, Shanghai), aged 71 years.

HAWES.—At Shanghai, on February 9th, Grace, beloved wife of JAMES HAWES, aged 53 years.

MURRAY-KIDD.—At Dundee, Scotland, on December 22nd, GEORGE MURRAY-KIDD, late C.M. Customs Service, in his 58th year.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOGES RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1922.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Two resolutions were adopted by the Washington Conference at the beginning of the present month which have so far evoked but little comment. One calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops in China, and the other asks China to reduce her own military forces. According to the Chinese representation, the foreign troops in China are of two classes: (1) those who remain in China under sanction of treaty, and (2) those whose presence is unwarranted. Following upon the Boxer rising the foreign Powers demanded, among other things, the right of each Power to maintain a permanent guard in the Legation quarter for the defence of its Legation. This right was granted and confirmed in the Protocol of September, 1901. In the same instrument there was granted to the Powers, signatories thereof, "the right of occupying certain points to be determined by agreement between them for keeping the communication free between the Capital and the sea." For this purpose a number of points along the Peking-Mukden Railway were specified

for occupation by foreign troops. All the Powers, signatories of the Protocol of 1901, except Spain, have stationed troops at one or more of these points, these Powers being Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States. The total number of these troops before the Great War of 1914-18 was in the neighbourhood of 9,000. The troops of some of the Powers were withdrawn after the outbreak of the war; those of Austria-Hungary and Germany were interned by China on the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Central Powers, but those of other Powers still remain. China's greatest grievance, voiced at Versailles, and apparently again at Washington, is that foreign troops are present also in several other places in China, and that these, unlike the Legation guards and the troops stationed along the Peking-Mukden railway, remain on Chinese soil, not by sanction of treaty, but against the repeated protests of the Chinese Government. These were the Japanese and Russian troops which have been stationed in Manchuria; at the present time, we suppose they are entirely Japanese, and their number is probably known only to the Japanese War Office. The strength of the foreign troops which are in China under sanction of the Protocol of 1901 is now just about 5,000, and of these over 3,000 are quartered at Tientsin. According to the statistics for 1920 (the latest we have) there were stationed at Tientsin 950 officers and men of the United States army; about 740 British; nearly 1,000 French (chiefly Annamese tirailleurs); and 700 Japanese. In the capital of China there are, all told, about 1,000 foreign troops.

China's case for the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in China by sanction of the Protocol is that the Government believes the necessity for their presence has ceased to exist, and that the conditions which inspired the treaty provisions in the respect have disappeared. It is submitted that the respect of the Chinese for foreign lives and property in recent years has been striking, and beyond criticism, even in time of internal disturbances. How far this respect has been inspired by the knowledge that foreign troops were at hand to ensure it is a matter on which opinions may differ. It is represented that the presence of Legation guards and foreign troops between the Capital and the sea "does violence to the sense of pride of the Chinese people, in that they are a standing derogation of China's sovereignty." In the same light, according to the Chinese memorandum, must be viewed the existence of the special quarter occupied by the foreign Legations, which, according to treaty, "shall be considered as an area specially reserved for their use and placed under their exclusive control, in which the Chinese shall not have the right to reside, and which may be made defensible." Such an area, China says, finds no parallel in other capitals of the world. That is perfectly true, but it has also to be said that the circumstances which formed the reason and justification for such a demand were also unparalleled in history. The Conference at Washington has accepted the view that the conditions which led to the stationing of foreign troops in China have disappeared, and so we may expect soon to see these garrisons withdrawn. Among foreign residents in Northern China the step is certain to be viewed with much misgiving while military and political conditions are such as they are in China. Whether anything will come of the request to China to reduce her own military forces is extremely doubtful. There has been a lot of talk about "disbanding superfluous troops," but, by all accounts, the forces of the contending military satraps in China are larger to-day than they have ever been.

The death is announced at Manila of Mr. H. E. S. Thomas, who was recognized as the best authority on track and field athletics in the Philippines. He was coach of the Philippine track and field teams at the last two Far Eastern Olympic meets. Mr. Thomas' death was due to angina pectoris or neuralgia of the heart.

The following officers, who arrived by the City of Simla, have been taken on the strength of the China Command:—R.A.P.C.—Lieut. Colonel S. F. Hoard, O.B.E.; E.E.—Major H. G. Gandy, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Lieut. F. J. Easterbrook, M.C.; R.G.A.—Major T. C. C. Lowery, M.C.S.—Captain S. C. Cook, M.C.; R. Corps of Signals—Lieut. J. L. Collings.

By the P. & O. Nagoya, which arrived yesterday, Mr. C. R. Burkill, Mr. A. David and Mr. W. Hill came down from Shanghai to ride in the Races next week.

The troopship Dufferin, with the 1/103 Grenadiers is due to reach Hongkong on Friday. The 2/22 Punjab's return to India on the Dufferin, which will leave about February 20th, Lieut. Col. E. Clement Smith, has been appointed for duty on board as O.C. Troops, Capt. M. Glover as Ship's Adjutant, Capt. E. E. Murray, I.M.S., as S.M.O. i/c Troops, Lieut. R. K. Emerson ship's quartermaster.

On the authority of the Canton Times we mentioned a day or two ago that the workmen of the Kwongtung Electric Company were threatening to strike. We notice that our contemporary says in its yesterday's issue:—"We have been reliably informed that there was no threatening strike in the Kwongtung Electric Company as stated in our issue of the 11th inst. The report has appeared in the vernacular press also. It is now reported that the labourers of the plant did not demand 30 per cent. increase in wages. What they are demanding, is triple pay for those who worked on the New Year Holidays. At present they are receiving double pay. This matter is now in the hands of the arbitrators and no doubt, will be settled satisfactorily."

MR. H. ORE'S SIXTH RECITAL.

Monday's concert consisted entirely of Russian compositions. Indeed, of the six composers represented Rubinstein was the only name that failed to terminate in "sky" or "ov"; and it may be added that his Polka was almost the only piece that might have been written by a German. So far as it is possible to generalize nationally, the characteristics of Russian music may be said to be, first, a treatment of the minor scale somewhat on the lines of the Ecclesiastical modes; a common enough phenomenon when the attempt is made to harmonize primitive music, which, as a rule, has no semitones—and, secondly (perhaps in consequence of this), a certain stiffness which is absent from the metaphysical Teutonic and from the fantastic Italian schools, the only other two which are worth considering until quite recent years. From the formal point of view the Russians, on the whole, confine themselves within the established system. Mr. Ore's programme contained a Humoresque, a Polka, and a Gavotte in strict eight-bar form. There was even a Barcarolle, which in the context seems somewhat incongruous. Mendelssohn we can imagine dressing up as a gondolier, but for the gloomy Rachmaninov one would have thought a fur coat and a samovar more appropriate. The two compositions of Liszt were irresistibly reminiscent of Debussy. But this is probably an inversion of the fact, as it is certain that Debussy, in his search over land and sea, for novelty, took pickings from Russia just as much as from Spain and China. The Arensky Etude seemed to be good exercise, which is, presumably, the chief object of an Etude. Glazunov's "reminiscent" was a charming Gavotte and some most ingenious variations on a thoroughly Russian theme, mostly of three notes. Rachmaninov is known to the whole world by his sharp minor Prelude, which was given as an inevitable encore; the five other pieces which we heard were all fine music, though one becomes somewhat wearied by the perpetual gloom through which hardly a cheerful ray penetrates. It reminds one of someone's description of the typical plot of a Russian play—in the first three acts the heroine thinks she is dying of cancer, and in the last act she finds to her joy that it is consumption.

To many, Tchaikovsky will always stand for the whole of Russian music; and certainly his four compositions, with which the programme opened, stood out from the rest in their lucidity, their boldness and their

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SEEK-
ING TO PREVENT DISORDER.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, February 13th.

The sailings of troops from Dublin was unexpectedly suspended to-day. This is believed to be in connection with events in the North of Ireland.

Shooting and street fighting occurred at Belfast, where four were killed and 14 wounded during the week-end.

LATER.

The military headquarters at Bantry last night cancelled the departure of troops.

PROPOSED MEETING OF THE TWO
GOVERNMENTS.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain Charles Craig, Mr. Churchill said that the Irish Provisional Government had assured him that it was doing its utmost to secure the liberation of the prisoners. He believed that this was their sincere intention, but the extent of their powers at present was much more doubtful.

The incident at Clones has greatly aggravated the situation. The Government is determined to do its utmost to prevent a repetition of such shocking events, and also most strongly to Sir James Craig to take effective measures to prevent any further such action. He had no doubt that this would be done.

The Provisional Government had expressed a desire for a meeting between the heads of the two Governments, but hitherto it had been impossible to arrange such a meeting, which was most desirable in order that peace might be restored on the Ulster border. Until the Southern Government was equipped with proper constitutional powers and was properly in a position to be expected to have the necessary control over its agents and forces.

The question of the use of troops in the South of Ireland was a very serious one, and might easily greatly worsen the situation.

FURTHER SHOOTINGS AT
BELFAST.

LATER.

Four more were killed in shootings at Belfast to-day.

CHILDREN KILLED BY BOMBS.

LATER.

Three bombs were thrown at Belfast, causing eighteen casualties among children, two of whom are dead, while three are dying. The others were taken to hospital.

A "TENSE POSITION."

LONDON, February 14th.

A tense position has arisen by the suspension of the evacuation by the British troops, which was only communicated to Mr. Collins late last night by the Dublin representatives of the British Government. Mr. Collins is expected to come to London immediately to ascertain the reasons.

The turbulent state of Belfast yesterday is revealed by a tragic list showing that 10 were killed and 50 wounded.

INDIAN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

MORE RATIONAL TENDENCIES.

LONDON, February 13th.

According to Reuters' correspondent at Bardoli, the decision to suspend civil disobedience was taken at a meeting of Gandhi and a National Congress Committee, which adopted a resolution deploring the mob's inhuman conduct at Chauri-chaura mentioned in the cable of the 6th inst., and declaring that the country's atmosphere was insufficiently non-violent for mass civil disobedience, which would be suspended till a non-repetition of the atrocities at Chauri-chaura at Bombay on November 17th and at Madras on January 13th can be assured.

A further resolution urged the Congress organisations to cease courting arrest and imprisonment, also picketing, and advised a stoppage of processions and public meetings in defiance of the prohibition.

Finally, the meeting urged the enlistment of ten million supporters of the National Congress and more conscientious observance of the Congress creed. The resolutions are only to become effective after confirmation by the All-India Congress Committee.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLDFIELDS

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF WORK.

JOHANNESBURG, February 13th.

Work has restarted in the goldfields, but there was only a tiny resumption. A thousand natives are working underground at the Village Deep mine, and forty stamps are going at Durban Deep mine, but the position is regarded as precarious. Forty strikers have resumed at the East Rand mine and a few at the Village Deep, City Deep, and the Crown mines.

The police have arrested pickets at the Village Deep mine; otherwise all is quiet. So far there has been no resumption at the Far East Rand mine. The crux of the position is the attitude of the engineers, who are meeting this afternoon. It is expected that a number will resume to-morrow.

NEW ENGLAND COTTON-

MILLS.

STRIKE AGAINST WAGE

REDUCTION.

BOSTON (Mass.), Feb. 13th.

About forty thousand employees at the New England cotton-mills have struck protesting against a reduction in wages by 50 per cent. and in some mills an increase of the working week from forty-eight to fifty-four hours. There has been no disorder.

SIDE-TRACKING THE GENOA
CONFERENCE.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 13th.

Though it is announced in London that no decision has yet been taken regarding the proposed postponement of the Genoa Conference, the noisiness with which the French semi-official press to-day welcomes the British proposal for a preliminary meeting of experts inspires the fear in London that the French Government will suggest so many technical questions for discussion that the meeting of experts may last for months.

The French efforts to side-track the Genoa Conference have been accompanied recently by a curious campaign in favour of friendly relations between France and Bolshevik Russia, a section of the Paris press featuring interviews with prominent Bolsheviks dwelling on the immense wealth of Russia and suggesting relief of the Russians' economic situation. As the Genoa Conference is regarded in Paris essentially as a Conference about Russia, this pro-Bolshevik press campaign is significant as possibly foreshadowing a new French policy towards Russia.

WHAT FRANCE WANTS.

PARIS, February 12th.

The British Cabinet has not yet answered M. Poincaré's memorandum. The Foreign Office is now urging a preparatory meeting of English, French and Italian experts, who would examine the technical questions to be presented at the Genoa Conference. French circles favour the technical deliberation taking place in Paris, but would wish for all the Allies and the Little Entente to be represented. The French Foreign Office is studying the agenda of the Genoa Conference and has decided on the creation of two organisations, the first including Foreign Office officials and the second including Treasury and Trade Office representatives, also representatives of the French section of the League of Nations and of the great economic and financial organizations.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

THE LIABILITIES.

PARIS, February 13th.

Before the Senate Finance Commission, M. Poincaré, dealing with the Bill for reconstituting the Banque Industrielle de Chine, recalled the reasons leading him to support his predecessor's measure.

In the Chamber, M. Jeanneney, the Reporter, declared that the Government considered its financial rights and duty as much to itself as to her national and clients in the Far East to keep the word which was given in her name. It was necessary, as far as possible, to repay the deposits.

With the reservation that judicial action be vigorously pursued against the Bank's former administrators, the committee showed a strong majority in favour of the adoption of the Bill.

In the course of the discussion it was established that the Bank's liabilities amounted to Fr. 900,000,000, instead of Fr. 300,000,000 as previously indicated.

U.S. NAVAL PROGRAMME.

ANNUAL SAVING OF \$70,000,000.

WASHINGTON, February 13th.

The Secretary of the Navy, speaking before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, recommended fixing the naval personnel for the coming fiscal year at 50,000 men and six thousand apprentices compared with 60,000 and 6,000 respectively at present authorized. He advised that a hundred destroyers be taken out of commission. It is estimated that this programme will save \$70,000,000 annually.

THE GEDDES REPORT.

DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDA TO
BE ISSUED.

LONDON, February 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Admiralty Memorandum on the Geddes report was issued in pursuance of the general decision of the Government, which thought it desirable that the House have this information in addition to the Geddes report. He therefore ordered the memorandum to be circulated as a Parliamentary Paper, and foreboded the publication of similar memoranda by other Departments.

GERMAN BOXERS BANNED

IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 13th.

The Home Office has refused to allow German boxers to appear in England.

THE YAP TREATY.

WASHINGTON, February 13th.

President Harding has sent the Yap treaty to the Senate.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION

LONDON, February 13th.

It has been decided to postpone the Empire Exhibition till 1924, as the time for preparation is considered inadequate.

U.S. TRADE RETURNS FOR

JANUARY.

WASHINGTON, February 13th.

Imports in January were \$216,000,000, including gold to the amount of \$27,000,000 and silver \$2,500,000. Exports were \$270,000,000, including gold \$300,000 and silver \$4,000,000.

"SHELL" SUBSCRIPTION

LIST CLOSED.

LONDON, February 13th.

The Shell Transport Co.'s subscription list close early this morning.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
EXPENDITURE.MR. ASQUITH AND THE GEDDES
COMMITTEE.

LONDON, February 13th.

The House of Commons rejected by 241 votes to 92 Mr. Asquith's amendment to the Address regretting that the extravagance of the Government imposed a pressing burden of taxation. He declared that the Geddes report abundantly justified the charges contained in the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, repudiated the charges of extravagance, and said that expenditure had been reduced since the Armistice by £3,000,000,000. It was obvious that the Geddes recommendations cannot be accepted in their entirety. When the Estimates were presented, it would be seen that drastic cuts had been made.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

SCOTS RUGBY MEN FOR PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, December 28th.

After the trial game at Inverleith between Scotland and the Rest, the following fifteen were chosen to represent Scotland against France at Paris:—

Full Back—H. H. Forsyth (Oxford University);

Three-quarters—A. Brown, Glasgow High School; G. P. S. Macpherson, Oxford University; A. L. Gracie, Harlequins; and E. H. Liddell, Edinburgh University.

Half Backs—J. C. Dykes, Glasgow Academicals; and J. Hume, Royal High School.

Forwards—C. M. Usher and A. Wemyss, Edinburgh Wanderers; J. M. Banner, Glasgow High School; D. M. Beattie, Warrington; A. K. Stevenson, Glasgow Academicals; D. S. Davis, Hawick; G. H. H. P. Maxwell, London Scottish; and J. R. Lawrie, Melrose.

There are seven new internationalists in the team—three backs, Macpherson, Liddell, and Dykes, and four forwards, Beattie, Banner, Lawrie, and Stevenson. The only surprise is Macpherson. Too young at 19 years of age to play for Oxford against Cambridge in the recent trial, he is considered by the selectors to possess all the gifts necessary for an internationalist. The old Fettes Captain, however, has a big following of admirers.

THE LAST OF THE RUGBY TRIALS.

The final International Trial provided an eventful afternoon at Edinburgh, and some remarkably good football was displayed. In view of the choice of the Selection Committee, it gave only one or two remarks are necessary. One of these has reference to the half-back problem. In the first period G. T. Wilson and W. E. Bryce, both of Selkirk, were given a chance of showing that they were equal to their high reputation; but it must be said that they disappointed in the latter part of the game their place was taken by Dykes and Hume, and both these men acquitted themselves so well that they obtained their places.

The outstanding personality of the Trial was beyond question E. H. Liddell. His great speed is not his only asset; he rounded one and sometimes two of his opponents (and he got five tries), but time and again he also showed resource and initiative. Gracie deserves mention for some remarkably fine work. It is not often that a Scottish crowd indulges in demonstrations, but both these players received repeated ovations. All round it may be said that the team has the approval of the critics, the forwards being as good a lot as ever took the field for Scotland. Results:—

Scotland 33; Rest, 6.
Edin. Academicals, 9; London Scottish, 35.
Llanelli, 3; Watsons, 6.
Swansea, 11; Watsons, 9.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Rangers and Celtic both dropped a point; these are the most important results of the week. Then Rangers had a narrow escape at home, Dundee running them very close. Indeed the result was uncertain until the last kick. Results:—

Albion Rovers, 1; Dumbarton, 0.
Ayr, 3; Clyde, 2.
Celtic, 0; Falkirk, 0.
Clydebank, 1; Kilmarnock, 1.
Dundee, 2; Hamilton, 0.
Third Lanark, 2; Hearts, 0.
Morton, 2; Aberdeen, 1.
Motherwell, 1; Airdrie, 2.
Partick Thistle, 1; Queen's Park, 0.
Raith Rovers, 2; St. Mirren, 3.
Hibs, 0; Rangers, 0.
Hearts, 1; Kilmarnock, 0.
Rangers, 2; Dundee, 1.
Third Lanark, 3; Morton, 1.

BIG MEN BROKEN BY

HANDSHAKING.

Handshaking breaks down the nerve system and invites disease, says Dr. Francesco X. Sacchelli, health expert. His view is that President Wilson is undoubtedly suffering from the effects of too much handshaking under nerve tension. The persistent custom was undoubtedly a contributing factor in the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt (the New York correspondent of the Central News quotes the doctor as saying), and I am sure it was materially responsible for the death of Caruso. After his tour of Canada the Prince of Wales's shoulders were bandaged for days and his arms so sore he could hardly move them. William Jennings Bryan becomes so nervous after shaking the hands of his admirers that he cannot sleep for hours. The nervous system of the entire body is jarred by handshaking. The jar is communicated by the right arm, distorting the communicative nerves of all parts, and thus being transmitted to all parts. I do not think it will be many years before the custom is discarded and America turns to embracing or some other less harmful form of greeting.

GERMAN TRADE MENACE.

A NEW GRIP ON CHINA.

NEGLECTED BRITISH FIRMS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO "THE
TIMES".]

The present importance of upholding British commercial prestige in the Far East, to which Lord Northcliffe called attention in his recent statement at Colombo, can scarcely be over-estimated.

Particularly pressing is the need of safeguarding our trade interests in China. That market is in many respects unique, and from the time when it first offered any attraction to the trader our position there has been unique. Our supremacy was threatened but little until the war gave American and Japanese competitors a splendid chance of strengthening their foothold not merely by increasing their sales of goods, but also by interesting themselves in industrial developments.

The tide of American and Japanese trade with China has now begun to ebb, but German goods are again flowing to that market. The methods of the Germans are as insidious as they were in former days. His Majesty's Commercial Counsellor at Peking recently reported that, as far as can be ascertained, they are not trading under their own names, but are carrying on their business in partnership with Chinese. Besides importing their own goods, they are also importing Chinese goods and sundries. The Germans are purchasing fairly large quantities of China produce, notably ores, seeds, and oils, but the business has been done through foreign firms owing to the difficulty the Germans are experiencing in financing their shipments.

Take the statistics of dye imports. Already in 1920 supplies from Germany amounted in value to 1,225,790 taels (tael = 68.94d.), against 354,582 taels from Great Britain and 2,050,056 taels from the United States. By the spring of 1921 Germany headed the list of exporters, the comparative figure being:—

Imports from	Taels.
Germany	1,225,790
Holland	383,581
United States	442,583
Great Britain	26,569

It is probable that quantities of the goods which are credited with having been exported for Germany to Holland actually went much farther afield. The following table supports this view, and also furnishes an interesting comparison of Germany's position in the Chinese market before and after the war:—

Chinese imports of German goods	1913	1920
Exports to Germany	28.5	5.4
Imports from Germany	17.0	1.8
Imports from Holland	0.1	3.7

The Germans are revising their banking arrangements with China in order to act more in accordance with the co-operative spirit which is so essential in Chinese affairs. They are exceptionally active in supplying electrical plant and other equipment for mines. From countries contiguous to Germany machine tools are being offered which are suspected of emanating from German works. Needless to say, prices of all German goods are very low.

Other classes of goods imported into China from Germany in which notable progress has been made are:—

January to July, 1921.	Value.
Packing paper, kg.	290,000
Printing paper, kg.	40,000
Butters, gross	6,800
Needles, thousand	23,900
Watches, number	1,900
Iron and steel goods, kg.	52,000
Beer, bottles	12,000

NEW OPENINGS.

Allusion has been made above to the unique character of the Chinese market. The population of the country is estimated at 400,000,000. The standard of living throughout its vast territory is rising. Among the more well-to-do the process is taking place quickly, among the masses slowly. Consider, however, that business opportunities are involved even a percentage of this population adopts some new method or new article of Western civilization. The introduction of cigarettes into China has resulted in the sale of untold millions.

Then there are possibilities in the possibilities in the introduction of safety razors, of electric torches, or the national adoption of rubber-soled footwear. When road construction goes rapidly forward—and already it is making a fair start—no country in the world is so likely to solve the problem that confronts many a British motor vehicle manufacturer, viz., that of finding a market where sales would be large enough to render manufacture on the mass-production method a profitable venture.

No market is more valuable than one where it is possible to create fresh demands, and no country in the world presents so many possibilities in this direction as China. Cigarettes are a case in point. It is worth recording that the Commercial Secretary in Peking appears recently to have found it more profitable to take an appointment with the concern that has taught the Chinese to smoke than to remain in the service of the British Government. The circumstance affords an interesting commentary on the advantage to be gained from introducing a new line of goods in China.

The British Chambers of Commerce in the Far East have repeatedly protested against the inadequacy of official aid to British trade in that vast territory. Shanghai has a Commercial Counsellor. To fill the vacancy at Peking the only sufficiently experienced man available, without home leave has been taken from Hongkong, and that post has been closed. He is at present on leave. Such is the extent of official aid to British interests in China.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCES IN
PROGRESS."If only wiser counsels had prevailed
from the beginning!" was the reflection
inevitably suggested by the position
reached in the seamen's strike yesterday.

Four seamen, representing their fellows, spent most of the day sitting round tables discussing their grievances, first with the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, as representing the Government, and later with representatives of the business community, including men concerned with shipping.

The principal point under discussion is understood to be the men's demand for the reinstatement of their Union under the same title as before. The matter does not seem, on the face of it, to be crucial to the dispute. The Government is said to be ready to concede the word "Chinese" in the title, also the word "Union," but between the two, in place of the Chinese equivalent for "Seamen's," the Government wants the Chinese term inserted which is best translated "navigating workmen." The commercial community, no doubt, will hope that not many more hours will be occupied over this point. The opinion is expressed that, if the men are willing to go back to work and submit their general demands to arbitration, they may very well be allowed to re-establish their Union. At the same time, some pledge of more strict trade union action by the Union in future might reasonably be extracted.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The second of the meetings which the seamen's delegates attended was held at the offices of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings lasted from 4.30 p.m. until 9 p.m. but no decision was reached. The delegates met the Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, Mr. Lo Cheung Kui, four representatives of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang (President), the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, and four representatives of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Chan Su. Ki, Mr. Chan U. Ting, Mr. Li Po Kwai, and Mr. R. H. Kotewall.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Harbour, yesterday, wore a welcome change of aspect. The C.P.S. *Monteagle* and the China Mail steamer *China*, which ferry passengers have gazed upon disconsolately for a month past, have left the harbour and no more need be said at present. The *Empress of Japan* has also gone.

THE SEAMEN DELEGATES'

DEMANDS.

The seamen's delegates produced to the meeting at Tung Wah Hospital credentials vesting them, with full authority to act for the strikers. Their principal contention, on behalf of the seamen, was that the Union be re-opened under its original name. If this was agreed to they were quite prepared to submit to arbitration, provided the shipping companies would express their views on the demands, generally, beforehand.

The pertinent question was put to the delegates by Mr. Chan Harr that, supposing the owners agreed to employ seamen directly through the Union, would the Union undertake the heavy financial responsibility, at present undertaken by the existing middleman, of guaranteeing the seamen in various ways, e.g., not to desert at a U.S. port and involve the shipping company in a fine. No direct answer was obtained to this enquiry and Mr. Chan Harr suggested that it would be difficult for the Union to satisfy ship-owners that it had sufficiently strong financial backing to undertake such a responsibility.

It was decided at the meeting to convey the request as to reinstatement of the Union to the Government, and to communicate with the shipping companies as to the men's other demands.

(Continued on next column.)

In Japan we have a Commercial Counsellor and a Commercial Secretary, though at present the latter is in London, while in the great market of the Netherlands East Indies a Commercial Agent at Batavia, is the only official who can devote all his time to business affairs. In Singapore the office of Trade Commissioner is vacant. Meanwhile the Geddes axe still hovers over the Department of Overseas Trade, and who can tell what branches it may lop? Yet with political uncertainty, financial troubles, tariff revision, and many other difficulties confronting the trader, the need for Government support has never been more pressing.

The Japanese Commercial Mission visited Manchester, on January 9th, and after a civic welcome by the Lord Mayor, Mr. E. D. Simon, visited the Ship Canal and Royal Exchange. Speaking at the subsequent luncheon, Sir Edward Stockton, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said there was no reason for jealousy between the two countries. They wanted co-operation rather than jealousy.

Dr. Dan said, while Japan was looking to English manufacturers for the best spinning machinery in the world, the English might be grudging Japan the progress she had made in supplying China and India with cotton goods. He would point out, however, that Japan no longer had cheap labour, and she had not a class of skilled operatives, as in this country, who stuck to their calling in and out of season. Japan realised the future enterprise in cotton-spinning was not very encouraging, and she had come to the conclusion that she could not compete with Great Britain in first-class goods. China was Japan's chief market, but he believed that sooner or later China herself, having abundant cheap labour, would become the competitor of both England and Japan.

THE CANTON GOVERNMENT AND
THE STRIKE.

Mr. Eugene Chan, who until recently was associated with the Canton Information Bureau, and is now in Shanghai, apparently in the interests of the Canton Government, wrote to the *N. C. Daily News*, on the 8th inst., the following letter:—

"I am sure you accept the assurance that the Canton Government is not responsible for the seamen's strike at Hongkong. Emphasis has already been laid on the economic interdependence of Canton and Hongkong. I note a further fact. President Sun Yat-sen is engaged on an important military task, whose success, to not a small extent, might be affected by serious industrial unrest at Canton, the latter being the main base of supply for the Yangtze Expedition."

But you say:—"We may believe that the Canton Government is innocent, but it appears inevitable that to some agency in Canton we must look for the instigation of the strike, for there is evidence and to spare that the controlling influences are at work there. And the *Hongkong Daily Press* is quoted by Reuters as suggesting that the authorities at Canton could best assist in breaking the strike 'by following the example of the Hongkong Government, by proclaiming the Seamen's Union to be an unlawful society, and by taking the measures, which naturally follow from such action.'"

I do not wish to touch on, far less to enter into, the merits of the dispute. But in the interests of instructed opinion, I have to point out that President Sun's Government has been established in pursuance of the government-making authority defined in the Provisional Constitution, and that, as a creature of this instrument of government, it observes and must observe one of the great liberties granted to Chinese citizens by what is, at present, the sole organic law of China. I refer to article 6, section 4, of the Constitution which lays it down that "citizens shall have freedom of speech, of publication, of association."

Canton practices what it preaches. A striking series of resolute reforms and solvent acts proves it.

While we are not mere detractors at Canton, we do not feel tempted to follow "the example of the Hongkong Government" in the direction suggested by the *Hongkong Daily Press*. We would rather profit by the significant lessons to be drawn from the struggles of labour abroad, particularly in Britain. And we remember that we live in a world in which values are so changed that the assertion of mere force solves nothing ultimately.

[And yet the business which has taken Mr. Eugene Chan from Canton to Shanghai is connected, we understand, with that "important military task" to which he makes reference in his letter. We do not dispute the datum that "mere force solves nothing ultimately." The force employed by the Hongkong Government has been for the resistance of force and intimidation by the strikers, and the object the Hongkong Government has had in view has been to obtain a settlement by arbitration. There are limits to "freedom of association" even under the "sole organic law of China." Not even Mr. Eugene Chan, we imagine, would concede that freedom to the gang of bandits who held up the Kowloon-Canton express the other day. When labour unions resort to such intimidation as we have seen recently in Hongkong they fall into a category closely related to banditry.—Ed.]

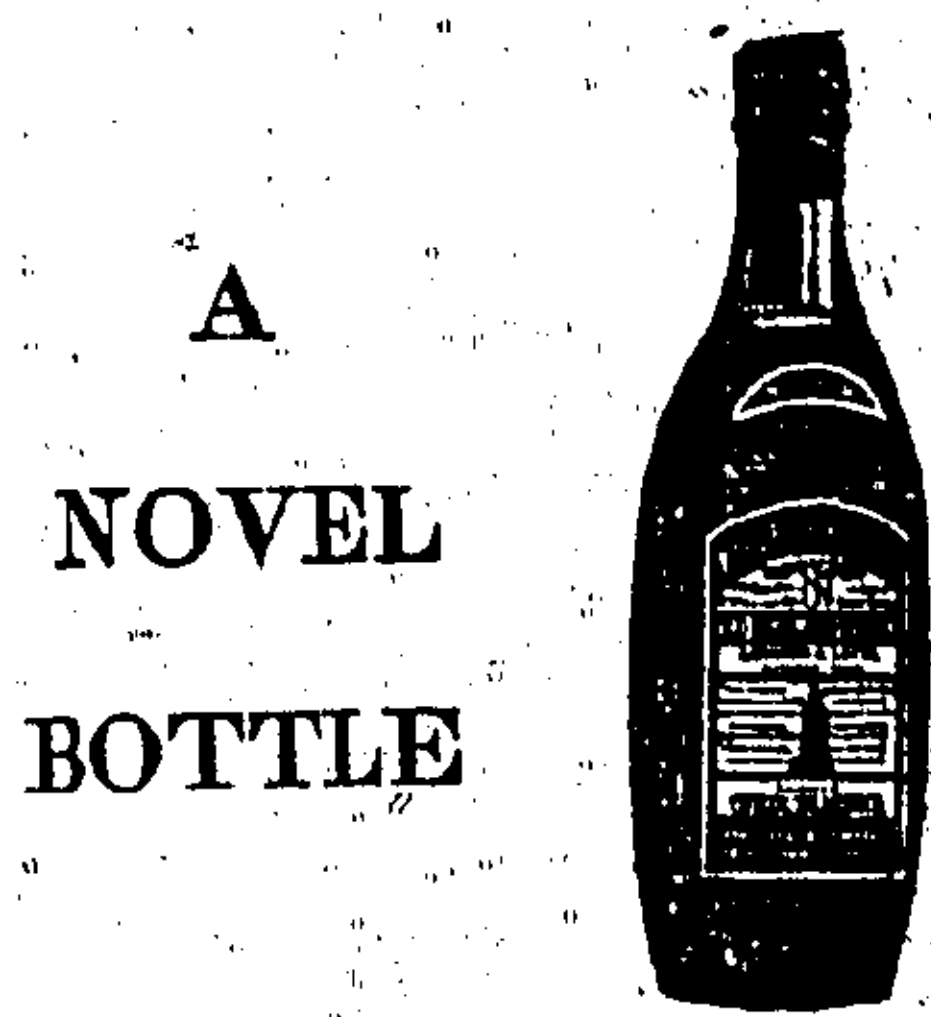
JAPANESE COMMERCIAL

MISSION.

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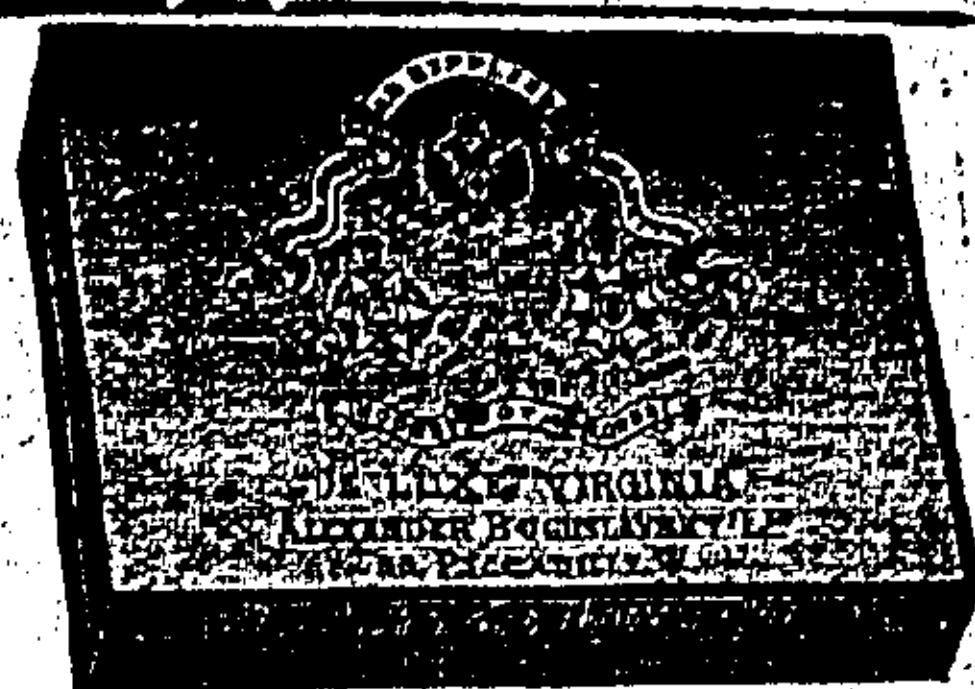
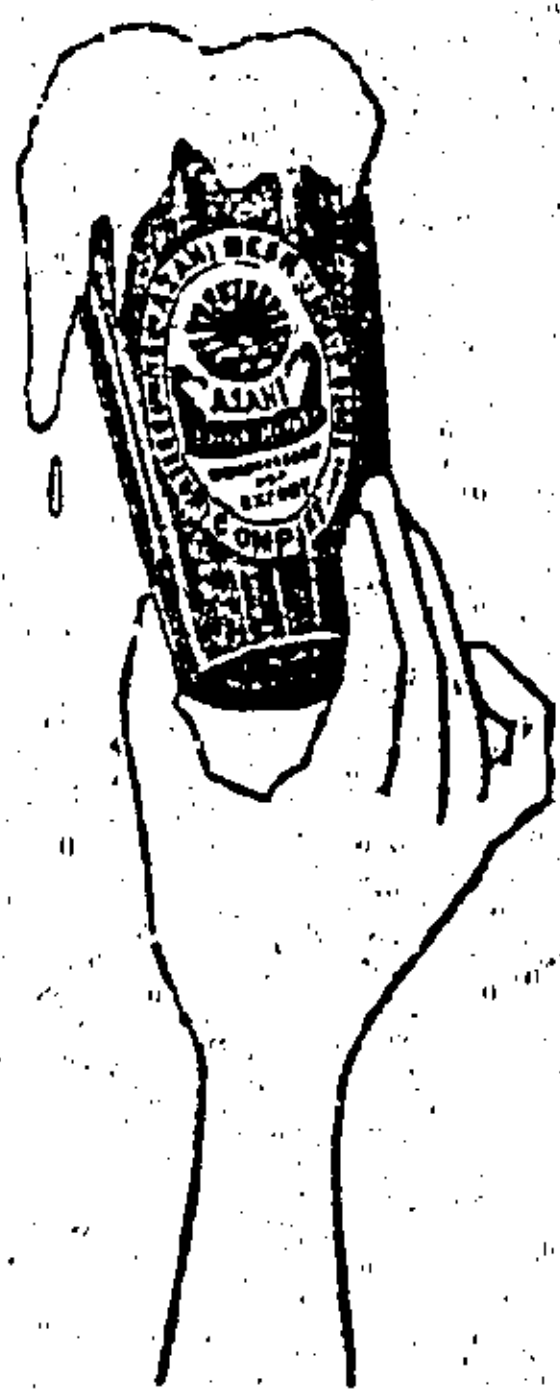
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FICOADILLY

ON TOUR WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES.

[BY SIR PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, "DAILY EXPRESS"
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEPAL.

Touring India with the Prince of Wales is by no means a joy-ride filled only with pleasant pictures of native life. Behind the brass band and banquet setting which marks our progress up and down the Eastern Empire is a complex, highly sensitive machine called "organisation," which must be driven night and day by a band of tireless workers.

You see "the Staff" at ceremonial moments, glittering in full dress and looking as detached from the worries of a dull routine existence as the lilies of the field—and almost as beautiful. You ought to see them at other times. Between their advertised appearances in the pages of royalty they are far different men. They slog wearily at desks which shift magically from Government House compounds to tents in more remote districts and back again to a jolting, nerve-racking train, and even to the jungle, where official documents are unpacked behind a stockade meant to keep out wild elephants.

The amount of solid, steady labour involved in planning and controlling an expedition of this kind is almost beyond belief. None of it ever reaches the public eye—merely the result which appears in the form of rather uninteresting schedules and time-tables crammed with minute detail—but every shred of it essential to the success of the tour.

Long before the Renown took in her stores at Portsmouth the foundation stones of this fabric were laid in Government offices. The material had to be fashioned in widely separated areas; from the Afghan frontier to Madras and from Rangoon to Mandalay, Government kept its local heads busy with the scheme which is now the intricate programme of a four months' tour.

We are a weighty organisation, filling two long special trains, with an overflow of horses, polo ponies, and motor-cars into auxiliary "horse trains" which no one—save the staff—ever sees. Yet we move as smoothly and exactly as a single traveller following his own time-table.

The labour involved shows itself in many ways. If I look from my bed into the moonlight as we bump along in our "special" from one state dinner to another, I can see dark forms silhouetted against the sky, strung at intervals of perhaps fifty yards and as far from the permanent way—watchers of the line keeping guard with their backs to the train and a flaming torch in their up-lifted hand. They are always there—planted among green fields, or at the edge of sleeping villages, or on camels in the scrub and sand of the great desert, a living chain stretching to infinity wherever we set our course.

Not the least remarkable feature of the perfect "staff work" is the catering. We are in the hands of an expert who is known the length and breadth of India. He has been described as "the amazing Faletti." He has fed the hungry on many royal tours, and without him we should find life indeed empty. He is a quiet, alert, keen-eyed Italian who seems to be everywhere at once, and under his skillful hand the corps of Indian waiters and cooks serves meals with almost monotonous punctuality.

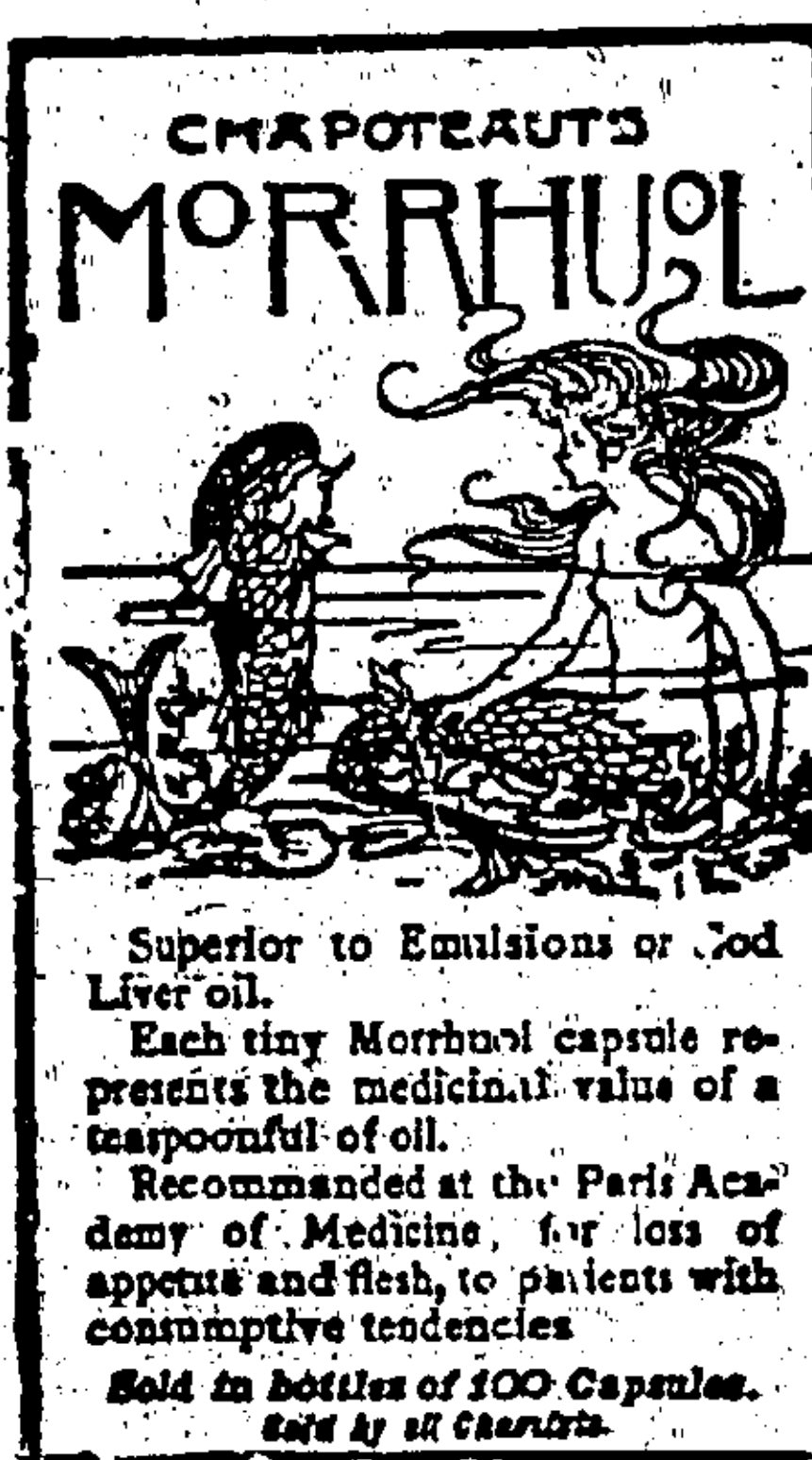
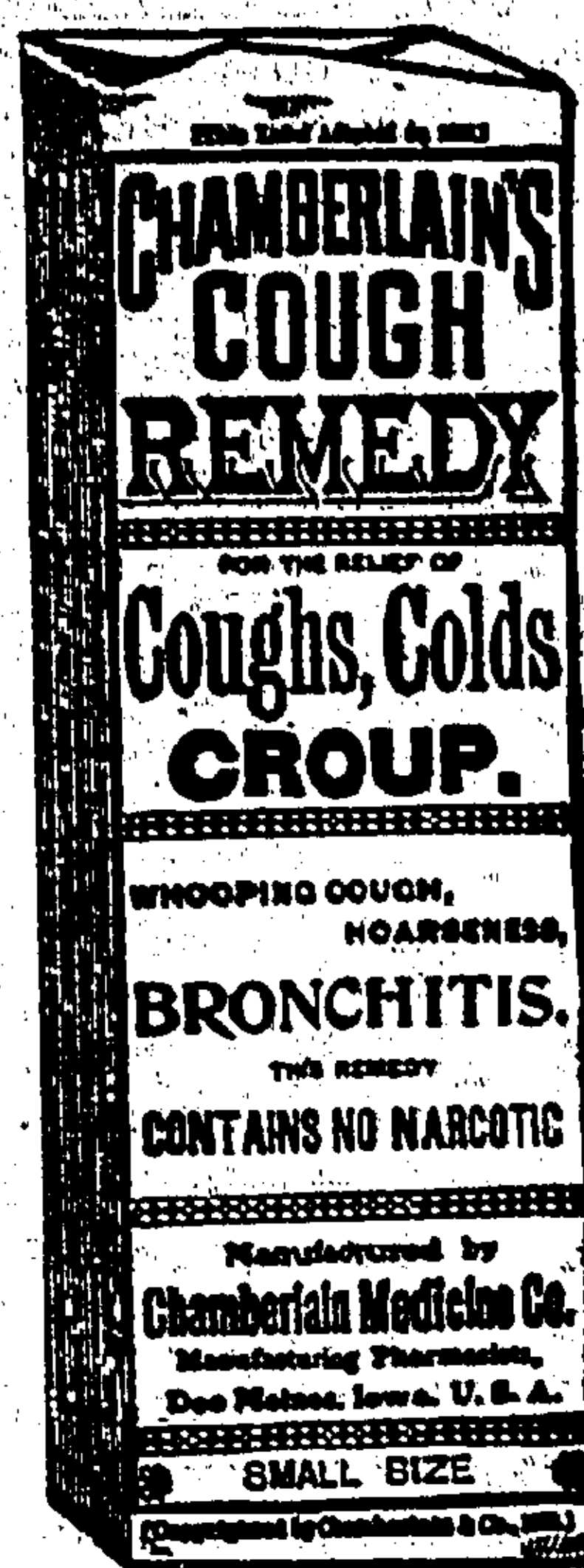
When we board the "supplementary" train they are at their places in the restaurant car, fulfilling the promises of a menu printed at Simla weeks ago—for that day only. If we leave the train at 8 a.m. for a camp where breakfast is awaiting us, they are there before us—with the breakfast. If we break camp after tea and are to dine in the train—behold, dinner is ready, and the same gravenly smiling faces welcome us.

Kipling once wrote of a culinary expert who worked miracles in the jungle. Faletti, I affirm, is his successor.

WONDERS OF WIRELESS.

At the close of the Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution, on January 10th, the juveniles in the audience rushed to the lecturer's table to see and handle the wonderful instruments which had been utilised for their instruction. Prof. J. A. Fleming had provided a great surprise for his young auditors. A wire came through the ceiling, and the professor referred to it as an aerial in his explanatory remarks. Then he revealed that by its aid they would hear a gramophone played at Marconi House, and that the greetings of the Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, would come by wireless to them. The words and music were audible to everyone in the lecture room, though, as Prof. Fleming explained, it is more difficult to send a wireless telegraph or telephone message two miles over London than it is to send one a hundred miles across the sea. The reason is that there is so much metal framework, pipes, and electric wire in the buildings of the metropolis. On the other hand, to speak from Southwold to near Haarlem, in Holland, was declared to be as easy as talking to a man in the next room.

For Anglo-Dutch telephony the wireless mast is only about fifty feet high. About seven horse-power is employed, and about one-tenth of that is transmitted in waves. It was explained how one can now "cut in" when employing wireless telephony, just as if one were using an ordinary telephone, so that the sense of a message may not be lost owing to an unheard word. Land cables and wireless have been linked, so that a telephone message sent from a ship in the Atlantic has been heard distinctly on an island in the Pacific. Speech, it was stated, could be better transmitted by wireless than along wires. All the wonderful valves used in wireless telegraphy and telephony were explained to the children, and they were shown the head-dress worn by airmen, in which what may be called the telephone mouthpiece is not spoken into, but is pressed against the side of the throat. In this way the noise of the aeroplane engine is shut out and prevented from interfering with the message.



"MONEY TALKS."

AUSTERE BROTHERS CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

New York, January 10th.

Two brothers, Charles and Hamilton Garland, who refused to accept legacies of \$250,000 each under their father's will have changed their minds as the result of a year's reflection and the birth of a child to each of them.

They have now consented to receive the money without conditions. At the time of the father's death, Charles, the elder, was an undergraduate at Harvard. He left the University and retired with his brother to a small farm in Massachusetts, where they have lived the simplest of lives, working hard from dawn till dusk.

Their reason for refusing the fortunes was that they had done nothing to earn the money. The system, by which one man could accumulate large sums while others practically starved, was, they declared, unjustifiable, and they refused to enjoy the fruits of the labour of others.

A few months later both married, but the legacies remained unclaimed. Within the last few weeks a baby has been born to each couple, and the arrival of the children has had the effect of changing the views of both brothers. They have also been influenced by the argument that they are more likely to put the money to good use than anyone else who might inherit it. Both state that they do not intend to give up their lives as farmers.

AMERICANISMS.

The pen is mightier than the battleship. What little of business is left ought to be sound.

The world craves that peace which passeth all misunderstanding. The world has now learned that dogs of war are not a howling success.

The "reason" business conditions are unsettled is because so many accounts are.

We can not take our interest out of Europe without taking some interest in Europe.

When soldiers are entirely unknown then the unknown soldier will be sufficiently honoured.

There is poetic justice in the reduction of German currency to what she once said treaties were.

You can say one thing for beer as a medicine. You don't find any half-empty bottles standing about on shelves.

Open door in China is the front door, and it may be important to settle who carries the key of the back door.

The Soviet has issued paper money to the extent of five trillion seven hundred and fifty billion roubles. That is a dollar and seventeen cents in American money.

The West Virginia America's mightiest battleship has been launched with the prospect of being scrapped in a few months. Best prospect any battleship ever had.

WORLD THEATRE

TO-DAY'S MATINEE (WEDNESDAY 15TH)
at 5 p.m. sharp

DOROTHY DALTON

in

"QUICK SAND"

also

THE GREAT GARCIA TROUPE

with

MISSSES GLADYS GORDON and NINA

in

LATEST SONGS and DANCES

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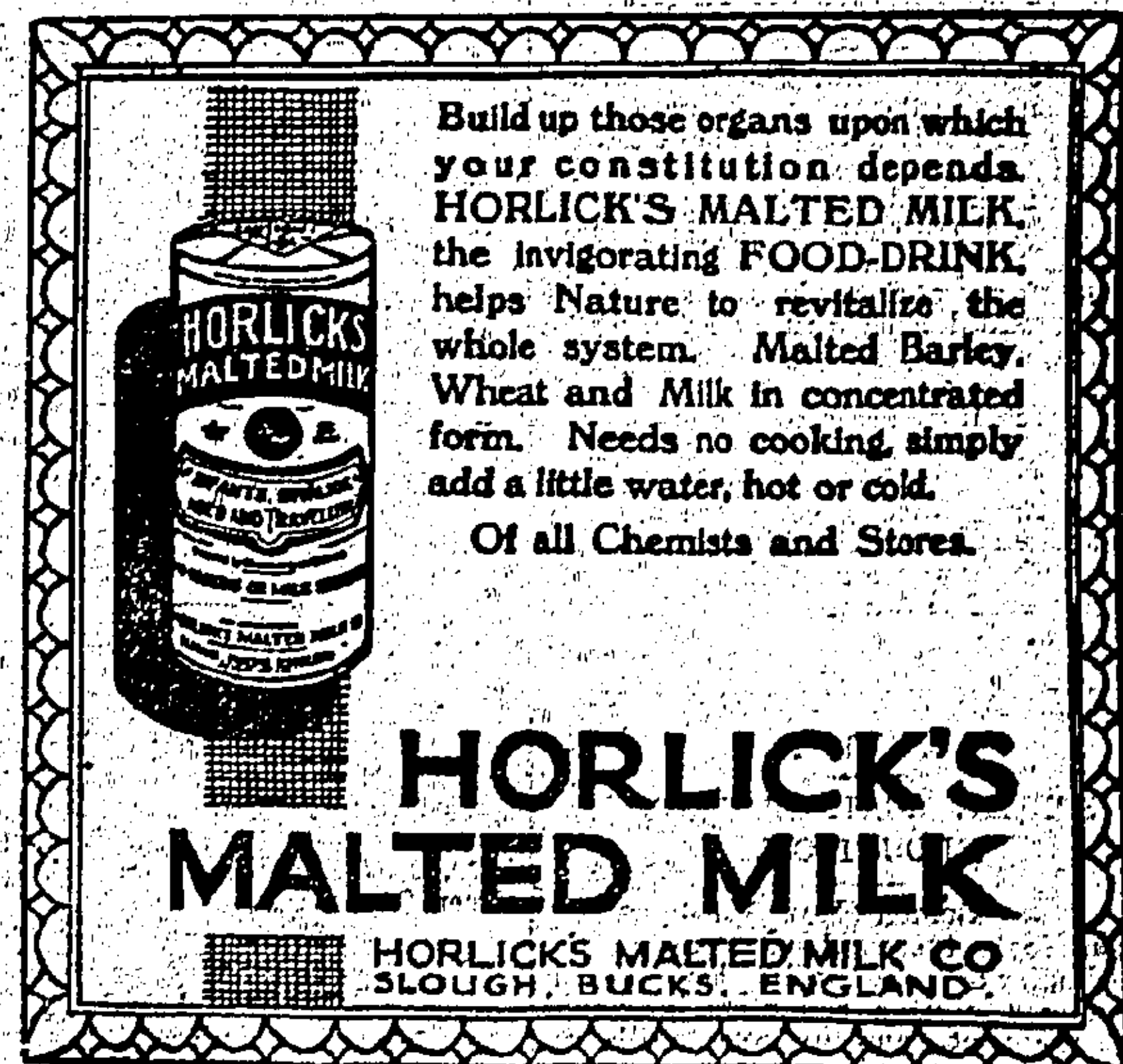
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TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

9.15 p.m. performance JEWEL CARMEN in THE BRIDE OF FEAR THE GREAT GARCIA TROUPE. with MISSSES GLADYS GORDON & NINA in LATEST SONGS AND DANCES PRICES OF ADMISSION: \$ 1.50, \$1.00 & 60c.	5 p.m. sharp performance DOROTHY DALTON in "QUICK SAND" THE GREAT GARCIA TROUPE with MISSSES GLADYS GORDON & NINA in LATEST SONGS AND DANCES PRICES OF ADMISSION:—70c. & 50c
---	---

2.30 & 7.15 p.m. performances.

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2. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing middle of Mar.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

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FOR SHANGHAI.

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FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

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Agents

GEOGRAPHY AND PEACE. LEAGUE OF NATIONS' WORK.

At the annual meeting of the Geographical Association, held in the Birkbeck College on January 25th, the subjects dealt with varied from the geography of the peace and the problem of the Pacific to the geographical conditions which influenced the growth of the cities of London and Westminster.

Lord Robert Cecil, president of the association, made "Geography and Peace" the theme of his presidential address. Dealing with Mr. H. G. Wells's recent constitution of the League of Nations, Lord Robert said no one thought the League was perfect, but of all those who had had most to do with it, but on the whole it had worked better than most people expected, and where it had been least successful it had been where the spirit of the Covenant had been least faithfully followed. So far as Mr. Wells was right in regarding the Washington Conference as a more efficient instrument of peace than the Council of the League, it was because the Council had never been constituted as it ought to be. The absence of Germany, Russia, and the United States was a serious blemish. But those defects and others which might be pointed out were all curable.

Until we had experience of the Treaty of Versailles it was popularly supposed that the Treaty of Vienna had reached the high-water mark of human injustice and stupidity. According to this view the negotiators after the Napoleonic Wars were actuated by blind self-interest, indifferent to everything except securing another lease of power for the tottering despots of Europe, and, above all, utterly regardless of the sacred principle of nationality. When therefore, President Wilson laid it down that self-determination was to be the keynote of the new settlement, his pronouncement was greeted with loud applause. Unfortunately the principle of self-determination was easier to enunciate than apply. The races of Europe, with innumerable plebs, were declared to live in water-tight compartments. They were, in fact, hopelessly intermingled. It did not, however, in the least follow that the political allegiance of a population would be determined entirely by racial considerations. The Swiss people consisted of three races, different in origin, different in language, and not united in religion.

It must be admitted that the expression "self-determination" was in some ways unfortunate. It seemed to imply a kind of invitation to every population affected by the war to consider whether or not it would like to change its political nationality. Our old British maxim that government should be by consent of the governed was sounder. If self-determination as a guide to reconstruction required modification on historical grounds, it was even more important that those who relied on it should give due weight to economics. Of this Silesia was an example. A division of the district on racial lines could only be partially accomplished; and, besides, it involved the arbitrary division of industrial property, as for instance, by leaving the work in Germany and transferring their motive power to Poland, or by separating a town from its water supply.

The Council of the League of Nations, to whom the matter was referred, found the Supreme Council found it too difficult to settle, had proposed a novel international device. The political sovereignty of the territory was to be ruled as far as possible by the wishes of the voters in the plebiscite, but the economic life was to go on as it was for fifteen years. For all commercial purposes—tariffs, transportation, and intercourse was to continue as if no division had taken place. This proposal, which had been adopted by the Allies, and was now being worked out by a joint committee of Poles and Germans, was full of interest for the political geographer. If only some device of the kind had been adopted when Austria-Hungary was split up, what a lot of misery might have been spared to the peoples of Central Europe! It might even turn out that when nations found by actual experiment how well they could get on without all the xenophobic hatred with which they at present guarded their frontiers, they might be converted to a more rational system of treating their neighbours. (Hear, hear.)

He was still convinced that the fundamental conceptions of the League, the fearless appeal to the better side of human nature, the universality of its membership, the international forum in which all nations, great and small, could meet on equal terms, the definite assertion that mercy and pity, reason and judgment, truth and candour should be the governing factors in international relations, were splendid in themselves, and that the general lines of the League organisation were not unfit to carry them into effect. (Cheers.)

PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

Sir H. Mackinder spoke at the afternoon session on "Problems of Pacific." Everyone knew, he said, that there were many islands in the Pacific, but few had any conception of their extraordinary potentialities. Java had a population of some 27,000,000 or 28,000,000. It was practically as densely inhabited as Great Britain, and the whole of the population was based on tropical agriculture. If the neighboring islands were as thickly populated—and there was no reason why they should not be—the region from Sumatra to New Guinea would carry 400,000,000 people, which would exceed the population of India, and was a quarter of the present total population of the world. Borneo was booty of the first order. Australia, New Zealand, and Japan were bases for naval action of the greatest significance. In the range of coast line of the Pacific there were great deposits of coal and metals, and every kind of vegetable product. Human nature being what it was, they could visualise the competition for markets. Though so great a proportion of the British possessions surrounded the Indian Ocean, it had not been necessary to maintain a great fleet there, because no part of the coast line was held against us by a great Power or Powers. We could not dominate the Pacific in the same way as we could the Indian Ocean. (Continued at foot of next column.)

SCOTTISH LETTER.

SMUGGLERS, NOW, REVIVALISTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, December 25th.

SCOTS FISHMEN AND A REVIVAL.

Eymouth, the principal centre of the revival in the South of Scotland, is a town of intricate alleys and quaint old houses that seem to have been dropped down haphazard. Gable ends face bow windows, and the architecture is distinctively local in type. If one asks the reason of this extraordinary mass of lanes and wynds that run into and out of each other, one is told that it suited the convenience of the smugglers who haunted the place—smugglers who were the forerunners of the present revivalists. They knew all the twists and turns of the town, and were thus often able to outwit the preventive officers. A great contraband trade was done in Berwickshire up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, and Eymouth, which had unique facilities for landing goods, was an important centre of "free trade."

TRAINING CHINESE MISSION WORKERS.

At a recent meeting of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, a statement was considered which had been drawn up by Mr. Kearney, one of the missionaries of the Church. It contained, it is stated, a well-thought-out scheme for training Chinese workers, whose assistance in the work of the Mission is admitted on all hands to be absolutely necessary. The scheme was pronounced to be altogether wise and moderate. It could be carried out for a comparatively small outlay. But in view of the lamentable state of its funds the most that the Committee could do was to promise that the scheme would receive further consideration at the March meeting.

PUT AND TAKE.

The "Take All" spinners used in the new gambling game of "Put and Take" which is now all the rage, are simply a revival of the old-fashioned teetotum. In Scotland this dwarf top had four sides lettered A, T, N, and D. The A meant "take," T, "take," N, "take," and D, "doon ane"—that is, pay one into the pool.

When played in the country districts of Scotland, it was for very modest stakes, pins being in great favour. The standard observance of Yule in the old days included this game of pins, and it is referred to in W. Beattie's descriptive poem, "The Yule Feast."

"On dark December's five and twenty,
Auld Style, when auld-world folk has plenty
Of roasts, and boiled an' a' bing dainty
To feast their friends;
An' laith and lassies dress fu' genty
To play at preens."

So popular was the game at that season that special "Yule preens" were stocked by the "merchants" in Aberdeenshire—small ones at a penny the sheet.

I showed the above paragraph to an English acquaintance, and with an eloquent nod he remarked, "The drugal score again—gambling for pins!"

JEROME BUONAPARTE'S SCOTTISH BLOOD.

An American citizen, Jerome Napoleon Buonaparte, who has been offered the dubious position of the Albanian throne, has Scots blood running in his veins. Through his great grandmother, Betty Patterson, of Baltimore, he is lineally descended from the Scottish worthy whom Sir Walter Scott has made immortal as "Old Mortality." Robert Patterson, still remembered under that strange name of plume, was a man by trade, a native of Glasgow, in Dumfriesshire, where he was born in 1715. A religious enthusiast, especially devoted to the memory of the Covenanters, he made it his business to wander through Scotland, renewing the inscriptions on the tombstones of the martyrs and cutting new ones where there were none. He never accepted anything for his services except the hospitality which was so freely offered him. And when that was not preferred he had money enough to provide for his humble wants. His son, John Patterson, emigrated to the United States, where he made his fortune. It was his daughter Betty who married Jerome Buonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon.

THE REASON WHY.

Mr. Stephen Leacock has been telling the London Rotary Club that "there are seventeen reasons why people drink whisky in Scotland. One because whisky is a fine thing when you come in out of bad weather. Another is when you go out into bad weather. I've forgotten the other reasons until the seventeenth, which is because, as everyone says in Scotland, it'll do you no harm."

BRITISH NAVY'S COAL SUPPLY.

Wish coalowners have been invited by the Admiralty to tender for supplies for 1922. Before the war the Admiralty required 15,000,000 tons per annum but owing to the use of oil the quantity for the coming year is not likely to exceed 500,000 tons. There are other contracts in the market to compensate, one totaling 250,000 tons for India and 150,000 tons for Brazilian railways.

KICK THAT SCORED AND BROKE GOAL POST.

An incident, probably unprecedented, occurred at Coalville during a Leicester-shire Senior League match between Coalville Swifts and Measham. Leyton, the Swifts' inside-right, scored a goal with a kick which was so hard that the ball broke the goal-post in two, although the post was of regulation size.

easy way, and it was of enormous importance that there should be an understanding between the English-speaking races. It was not the part of geographers to be the propagandists of particular solutions of problems, but they ought to present the facts relating to such problems.

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HAIPHONG	YOKOHAMA & KORE	SAIGON	17th Feb. 10 A.M.	
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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers, "HINSHANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Cheloo. A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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M.V. "GLENGLUE"	17th Mar.

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Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENGLUE"	22nd Feb. LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	
M.V. "GLENARA"	25th Feb. GENOA, MARSEILLE, LONDON & HAMBURG	
M.V. "GLENARIFE"	10th Mar. GENOA, LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	
M.V. "GLENARA"	24th Mar. LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	
M.V. "GLENARIFE"	2nd Apr. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	
M.V. "GLENARIFE"	18th Apr. do.	

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

February 13th.
Kalgan, British str., 1,558 tons, Capt. D. R. Davies, from Bangkok, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Tacoma Maru, Japanese str., 3,642 tons, Capt. T. Kanagishi, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo—O.S.K.

February 14th.

Nagoya, British str., 4,249 tons, Capt. W. A. Norman, R.D., B.N.R., from Shanghai, with a general cargo—MacKenzie & Co.
Shanai, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. R. Ashby, from Saigon, with rice—B. & S.

CLEARANCES

February 14th.

Awa Maru, for Shanghai.
Basho Maru, for Takao.
Havana Maru, for Shanghai.
Havelland, for Shanghai.
Nagoya, for Singapore.
Tacoma Maru, for Singapore.
Tato Maru, for Shanghai.
Van Overstraten, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. *Nagoya*, on February 14th: Miss B. Addis, Mrs. R. M. Austin, Mr. C. Burkhill, Mr. J. Duff, Mr. A. David, Mr. F. Elias, Miss Elias, Miss England, Mr. J. Gordon, Miss Gausser, Mr. W. Hill, Mrs. Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horn, Mr. R. Kellogg, Mr. H. Lee, Miss R. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. L. Moses, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. A. J. Welch. Through passengers: Mr. S. Adkinson, Mr. E. Allen, Mr. Appleton, Mr. W. Bryan, Master Burton, Mr. A. Bell, Mr. E. Burns, Mr. C. Bowie, Capt. and Mrs. Stapleton-Cotton, Miss W. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Miss J. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Euterley, Mr. F. Hughes, Mr. J. Henry, Miss Herbert, Mr. J. H. Keller, Mr. W. B. Kennett, Mr. F. Marcussen, Mr. G. May, Mr. Mather, Mr. C. McEvoy, Mr. and Mrs. Royer, Mrs. Royer, Mr. and Mrs. Timm, Mrs. A. Welch.

Per R.M. *Golden State*—Mr. and Mrs. M. Bacon, Mr. J. B. Bacon, Miss L. R. Halderston, Mr. H. A. Boring, Dr. N. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Churchill, Dr. and Mrs. R. Etter, Mrs. E. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Groff, Miss J. Guggenheim, Miss E. H. Gunther, Mr. C. Lejeune, Mr. and Mrs. J. Levy, Miss A. McCullough, Mr. F. L. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. McIntosh, Miss J. F. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Palmer, Mrs. M. L. Pipkin, Mr. W. T. Riley, Mrs. S. Sherrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sundstrom, Mr. T. Siddall, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Towle, Mr. G. Towle, Mr. Tom Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thibault, Miss C. B. Watkins, Mrs. C. M. Westworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Azasilo, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Aaron, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ball, Mrs. J. L. Button, Mr. O. D. Consens, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Buckley, Mr. G. E. Chubb, Dr. J. A. Dow, Mrs. M. E. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hannings, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. E. J. Harbinger, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hedemann, Mr. G. C. Jorg, Mr. J. W. E. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Johnson, Mr. F. Lyon, Mr. V. E. Leunke, Mr. A. G. Mullon, Mr. B. P. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McCune, Mr. and Mrs. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. D. Parr, Mrs. C. A. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Seligman, Mr. J. A. Saxton, Mr. B. Tarratta, Mr. B. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wright, Mr. F. S. Wetmore.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kitano Maru* (European line) left Shanghai for Hongkong on February 13th, and is expected here on February 16th, and will sail for Europe via Singapore on February 16th, at 5 p.m.

SHIPPING NOTES

Two Japanese ships are reported missing. One is the *Bisho-maru*, 3,000 tons, which left Dairen for Takao, Formosa, on December 23rd, and the other the *Takashi-maru*, 1,412 tons, which left Dairen on January 16th with a cargo of beans for Japan. Each ship had a crew of 35 or 36.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Apia Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 1st.
Boston Castle (Dodwell-Castle Line), due beginning of March.
Davania (P. & O.), due February 27th.
Dunera (P. & O.), due February 17th, 8 a.m.
Empress of Asia, due February 13th.
Ginga Maru, due February 15th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 16th.
Kendal Castle (Dodwell-Castle Line), due early in April.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 16th.
Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due Feb. 15th.
Nagara (P. & O.), due March 11th.
Pathon (Dodwell & Co.), due beginning of March.
Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K.), due Mar. 16th.
Shingo Maru (T.K.K.), due Feb. 28th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 16th.

WEATHER REPORT

February 14th at 12.13.—Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok, and over N.E. Japan. The anticyclones being central over S. Manchuria. It has decreased slightly over S. China and Indo-China. Moderate monsoon and fog may be expected along the Coast of China.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.56 inches, against an average of 3.44 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Direction: E. Forecast: winds, moderate; rain, fog.
Force: N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: The same as South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as Hongkong and Hainan: No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, February 14th

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 1 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.91	29.88	29.67
Temperature	61	62	62
Humidity	87	82	82
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	5	5	5
Weather	—	od	od
Sea	0.25	0.00	0.26
Highest open-air Temperature on 13th	63		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th	51		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 15th to 21st February, 1933.

	Low Water	High Water	Low Water	High Water
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Wed. 15	0 24	5.4	5 38	1.0
Thur. 16	0 14	6.5	6 19	1.5
Fri. 17	0 56	5.5	6 28	2.1
Satur. 18	1 17	6.7	7 13	3.1
Sund. 19	1 48	5.5	7 32	2.4
Mon. 20	2 28	5.0	7 45	2.2
Tues. 21	3 44	5.8	8 32	2.5
	3 46	4.4	8 33	3.1
	3 43	6.7	10 54	2.4
	3 16	4.1	9 31	3.4
	4 44	5.9		
	5 40	4.0	0 13	2.1
	5 42	6.2	10 46	3.5

VETARZO

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Treats all diseases of the eye, nose, throat, and lungs. Also treats all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the internal organs. Also treats all diseases of the nervous system, and all diseases of the reproductive system. Also treats all diseases of the digestive system, and all diseases of the urinary system. Also treats all diseases of the circulatory system, and all diseases of the respiratory system. Also treats all diseases of the muscular system, and all diseases of the skeletal system. Also treats all diseases of the endocrine system, and all diseases of the excretory system. Also treats all diseases of the immune system, and all diseases of the integumentary system. Also treats all diseases of the reproductive system, and all diseases of the urinary system. Also treats all diseases of the circulatory system, and all diseases of the respiratory system. Also treats all diseases of the muscular system, and all diseases of the skeletal system. Also treats all diseases of the endocrine system, and all diseases of the excretory system. Also treats all diseases of the immune system, and all diseases of the integumentary system.

N. Y. K.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan port

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
KATOWE WARD (Kobe direct) — Thursday, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Nagasaki direct) — Friday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
KITANO MARU — Thursday, 16th Feb., at 11 a.m.
HABUMA MARU — Friday, 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
CAMPUK via LONDON HULL & ROTTERDAM.
MATEMOTO MARU — Saturday, 18th Feb.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.
TADJIMA MARU — Monday, 13th Mar.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
TANGO MARU — Tuesday, 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.
TAKETOYO MARU — Wednesday, 22nd Feb.
NEW YORK via Suez.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via OPAK.
KANAGAWA MARU — End of Mar.
SOMHA — Singapore, Penang, and Colombo.
TSURUGA MARU — Tuesday, 21st Feb.
OALOUTIA via Singapore, Penang, & Rangoon.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU — Thursday, 16th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SAGHAL KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
IYOMARU — Friday, 17th Feb.
TAYOHASHI MARU — Wednesday, 22nd Feb.
For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293

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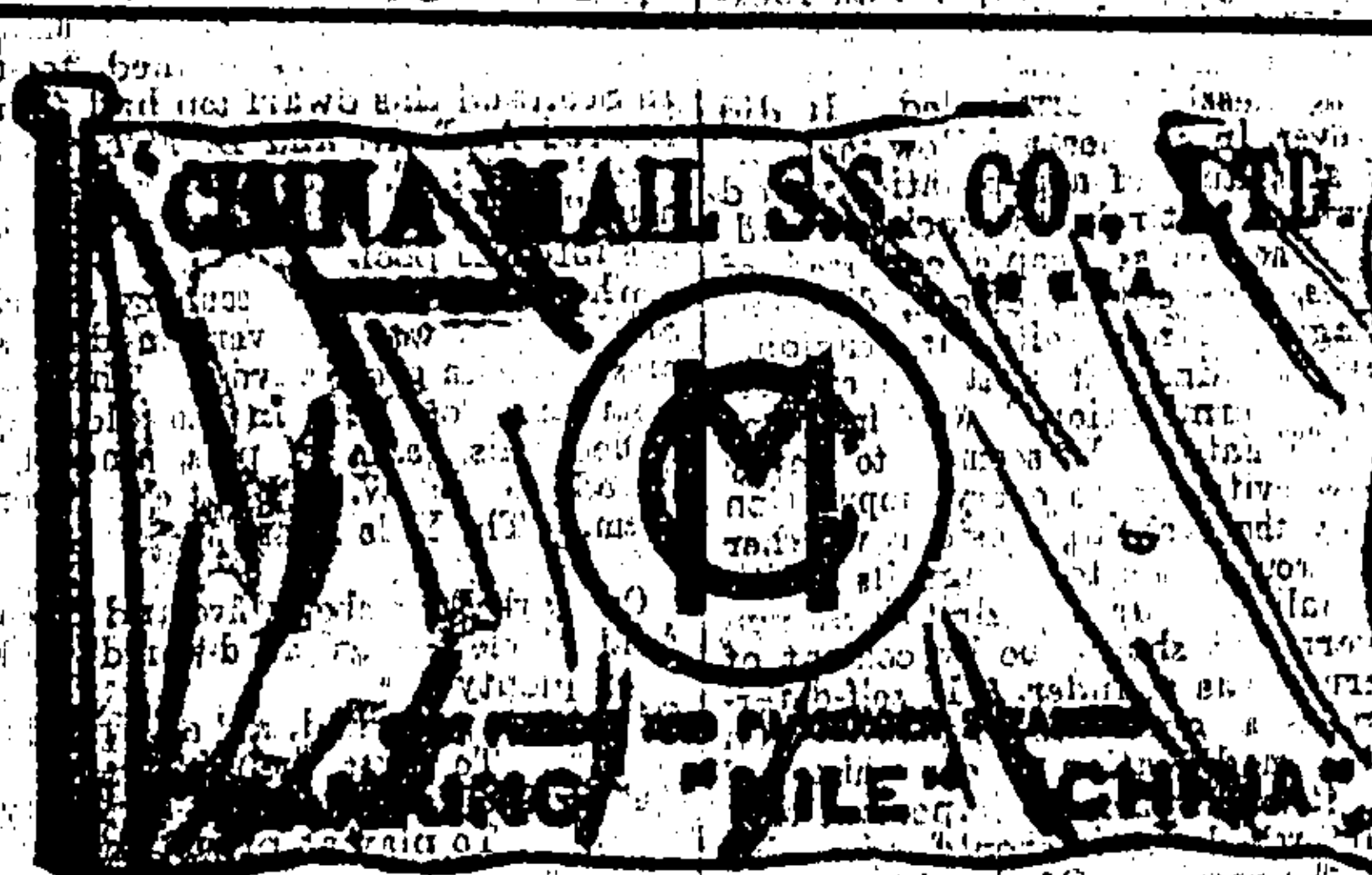
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Feb. 20th at noon Feb. 14th 8 p.m.

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REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	Expected ON OR ABOUT	Will LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	For
GORONTALO	JAVA	in port	13th Feb.	JAPAN
TUPANAS	JAVA	in port	17th "	SAIGON
TULIWONG	AMOI	in port	17th "	JAVA
TIJIBODAS	JAVA	in port	17th "	JAPAN
TIJIMANOK	JAVA	in port	18th "	AMOI via SHANGHAI
SAMARINDA	JAVA	in port		
TIJIKINI	JAVA	in port		

* Wireless Telegraphy.
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AND BREMEN

Sailings, subject to alterations.

For

Sailing on or about

"ALDARI" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 6th Mar.

"SAPAROE" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 1st Apr.

"ROTTI" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th May.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents, Yok Building, 22

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S.S. "WEST CAYOTE"

(Operated for account of U.S. Shipping Board)

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong

By the above named steamer

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to

the strike of St. vedores and Cargo Collectors,

cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to

Shanghai and landed at that Port. Consignees

are accordingly recommended to make the

necessary arrangements with regard to

insurance etc.—The cargo will be returned to

Hongkong as soon as conditions here permit.

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will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN

and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 27th January.

Further

Sailings

Expected on

or about

Will leave for above

ports on or about

M/S. "Arctik" ... 6th Mar.

M/S. "Africa" ... 15th Mar.

M/S. "Kina" ... 25th Feb.

M/S. "Tongking" ... 1st April

M/S. "Malaya" ... 12th April

Subject to change without notice.

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Sailing from Hongkong

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoilow & Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" on or about 20th Feb.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

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S. MITARAI

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Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. No. 140.

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FOR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rham. & Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF SINGAPORE" Middle March (Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg)
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" 10th May do.Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DATE	FARE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" AMBOISE	15,000	On or about 15th Feb. On or about 6th Mar.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA	"AZAY LE RIDEAU" AMBOISE	15,000	On or about 22nd Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA	"ARNAND BEHIO" AMBOISE	10,000	On or about 7th Mar.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (Month)

SHIP	Tons	Departure	Destination
"NAGOYA"	4,400	15th Feb. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,040	25th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHUA"	5,040	1st Mar.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUIHUA"	5,040	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	5,040	15th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVAHA"	5,040	29th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	5,040	12th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	5,040	26th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	5,040	10th May	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUIHUA"	5,040	13th May	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"TONGOLA"	5,040	24th May	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	5,040	7th June	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUDAN"	5,040	21st June	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	5,040	5th July	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

SHIP	Tons	Departure	Destination
"JANUS"	5,040	21st Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Rangoon (with transshipment at ports) and Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (Month)

SHIP	Tons	Departure	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Mar.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Newcastle, Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

SHIP	Tons	Departure	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,040	17th Feb. 11 a.m.	Shanghai only
"EUBALUS"	5,040	19th Feb.	Amoy only
"TAKADA"	5,040	27th Feb.	Shanghai and Japan
"DEVANHA"	5,040	28th Feb.	Shanghai & Japan

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.
All rates are approximate, and subject to alteration without notice.

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25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said."ANDER MARU" Thursday, 16th Feb.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICEBOMBAY & COLOMBO REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"INDUS MARU" Saturday, 25th Feb.DEN & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE
"BUSHO MARU" Wednesday, 1st Mar.CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
"INDO MARU" Wednesday, 8th Mar."NANKING MARU" Saturday, 4th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Yokohama—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo.In connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" Saturday, 25th Feb.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Peru, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
"HAYTER MARU" Sunday, 12th Mar.NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
"HAMBURG MARU" Friday, 10th Mar.JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.
"ALASKA MARU" Sunday, 26th Feb.KIELING via SWATOW & AMOY—This steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KALIO MARU" Sunday, 18th Feb.TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"BOH MARU" Thursday, 22nd Feb.For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1 Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

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Steamers Sydney & Melbourne via Port Ly. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" About 15th Feb.

"CHANGSHA" About 12th Feb.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	On
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 15th Feb.	
SHANGHAI	"H. N. N."	On 16th Feb.	
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"KINGSLIAN"	On 16th Feb.	
SWATOW, AMOY & SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 16th Feb.	
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"BOH MARU"	On 16th Feb.	
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 16th Feb.	

These dates cannot be relied on.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama
KOREA MARU	10,000	Feb. 24th	Mar. 8th
SHINYO MARU	10,000	Mar. 1st	Mar. 15th
PERLA MARU	10,000	Mar. 8th	Mar. 22nd
TAIYO MARU	10,000	Mar. 15th	Mar. 29th
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	Mar. 22nd	Apr. 5th
TENYO MARU	10,000	Mar. 29th	May 12th

* Call at 5 Dairien.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARIKA & IQUIQUE.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama
SHINYO MARU	10,000	Mar. 1st	Mar. 15th
TAIYO MARU	10,000	Mar. 8th	Mar. 22nd
SEIYO MARU	10,000	Mar. 15th	Mar. 29th

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailing, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building, Tel. 2014 & 2015.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA, ETC.

Leave Hongkong Arrive San Francisco

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" Feb. 19th Mar. 13th

S.S. "EMPER STATE" Mar. 15th Apr. 7th

S.S. "HOOPER STATE" Apr. 11th May 4th

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only.

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

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SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

This attention of the Public is specially directed to Para. 8. of Hongkong Postal Guide which reads as follows:—
Neither money nor any other articles of value ought to be sent by post except in a registered postal packet, and in the case of money by means of a Post Office Money Order, or of a Postal Order duly filled up with the name of the payee. Any person who sends money or any other articles of value otherwise runs the risk of losing his property and the Post Office declines all responsibility for such, and will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUR.
Calcutta & Straits	Calcutta Maru	15th inst.
Straits	Iyo Maru	16th inst.
Australia & Manila	Tango Maru	16th inst.
Japan and Shanghai	Kiyo Maru	16th inst.
Manila	Kyoto Maru	16th inst.
Europe via Suez (Letters only)	Danera	17th inst.
London 19th Jan 1922		
Europe via Suez (Papers only, London 10th Jan.)	Euryalus	18th inst.
Shanghai	Wuhu	18th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO	PER	DATE
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquessa, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkroth, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via MARS-ELLES	Najaya	Wednesday, 15th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Canton Kanton Sumatrala and Wuchow	By Train	To-day, 2.0 P.M. & 8.00 P.M.
Macao	Portuguese (Quibou)	To-day, 3.00 P.M.
Japan and Port Moresby via Batavia	Tango Maru	Thursday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquessa, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkroth, Aden, and EUROPE via MARS-ELLES	Kiyo Maru	Thursday, 16th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 P.M.
Japan	Tibet Maru	Thursday, 16th, 5.30 P.M.
*Shanghai, North China and Japan	Iyo Maru	Friday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and N. China	Danera	Friday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Foochow via Shanghai Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Golden State	Saturday, 18th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Foochow, via Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.	Keystone State	Saturday, 18th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Silver State	Monday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

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"PYRRHUS" 7th MAR London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

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(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

"ELPENOR" 27th FEB. Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool
"EUMAEUS" 4th MAR Marseilles Harve & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA)

"IXION" 21st FEB. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TALTYBIUS" 14th MAR.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

"KEEMUN" 14th FEB. via Suez

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"MENTOR" 5th MAR for Shanghai
"PYRRHUS" 7th MAR for Singapore & London.
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FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

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Complete banking facilities incident to foreign trade.
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DIRECT SHIPMENTS NEWLY RECEIVED.

Edam \$3.25 per ball

Gruyere 1.10 " lb.

Gouda (Full Cream)85 " lb.

Australian Cheddar85 " lb.

Picnic (Own make)50 " jar.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

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Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000
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Yokohama
Deposits allowed on Current Accounts.
Interest allowed on fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.

COMMERCIAL

OFFERING QUOTATIONS

14th, February, 1922.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/8
Bank Bill, on demand	2/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	2/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6 months sight	2/6 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/7 1/2
Documentary Bill, at 6 mths' sight	2/8
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	635
Credit, 4 months' sight	635
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	54 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	57 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	19 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	19 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	19 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	19 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight	114 1/2
Future, 30 days' sight	114 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	114 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	114 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	148.
ON HATTAPORE.—	
On demand	nom.
ON SOERABAYA.—	
On demand	77 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	77 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	8.76 n.
Gold Loan 100 fine per ton	47.60
BANK SHIPPER per ton.	34 1/2